ALGERINE CAPTIVES

OR, THE

LIFE AND ADVENTURES

6 2

DOCTOR UPDIKE UNDERHILL:

SIX YEARS A PRISONER AMONG THE ALGE-

I will a round unvarnished tale deliver

Of my whole course.

SHAKESPEARE.

VOLUME I.

Published according to Act of Congress.

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AND SOLD AT HIS ROOKSTORE.

1797.

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DAVID HUMPHREYS, Esq.

MINISTER OF THE UNITED STATES AT THE COURT OF LISBON, &c.

Regerate hundreds of our fellow cit

IN Europe, dedications have their price; and the author oftener looks to the plenitude of the pockets, than the brains of his patron.

The American author can hope but little pecuniary emolument from even the fale, and not any from the dedication of his work. To adorn his book with the name of some gentleman, of acknowledged merit, involves his whole interest, in a public address.

With this view, will you, Sir, permit a lover of the Muses, and a biographer of private life, to address to PREFACE

you

you (a Poet and the Biographer of a Hero) a detail of those miseries of slavery, from which your public energies have principally conduced to liberate hundreds of our fellow citizens.

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UPDIKE UNDERHILL.

JUNE 20, 1797:

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PREFACE.

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of Clerkymen, Physicians, and Law-

yers: while certain funeral discourt-

ONE of the first observations, the author of the following sheets made, upon his return to his native country, after an absence of seven years, was the extreme avidity, with which books of mere amusement were purchased and perused by all ranks of his countrymen. When he left New England, books of Biography, Travels, Novels, and mod-

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ern Romances, were confined to our fea ports; or, if known in the country, were read only in the families of Clergymen, Physicians, and Lawyers: while certain funeral discourses, the last words and dying speeches of Bryan Shaheen, and Levi Ames, and fome dreary fomebody's Day of Doom, formed the most diverting part of the farmer's library. On his return from captivity, he found a furprising alteration in the In our inland towns public tafte. of consequence, social libraries had been instituted, composed of books, defigned to amuse rather than to instruct;

Aruct; and country booksellers, fortering the new born tafte of the people, had filled the whole land with modern Travels, and Novels almost as incredible. The diffusion of a tafte, for any species of writing, through all ranks, in to thort a time, would appear impracticable to a European. The peafant of Europe must first be taught to read, before he can acquire a tafte in letters. In New England, the work is half completed. In no other country are there fo many people, in proportion to its numbers, who can read and write; and therefore,

able

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no fooner was a talke for amuling literature diffused than all orders of country life, with one accord, forfook the Sober Jermons and Practical Pieties of their fathers, for the gay stories and Iplendid impieties of the Traveller and the Novelift. The worthy farmer no longer fatigued himself with Bunyan's Pilgrim up the "hill of difficulty" or through the "flough of despond;" but quaffed wine with Brydone in the hermitage of Vesuvius, or sported with Bruce on the fairy land of Abylinia: while Dolly, the diary maid, and Jonathan, the hired man, threw afide .

fide the ballad of the cruel stepmother, over which they had so often wept in concert, and now amused themselves into so agreeable a
terrour, with the haunted houses and
hobgobblins of Mrs. Ratclisse, that
they were both afraid to sleep alone.

While this love of literature, however frivolous, is pleasing to the man of letters, there are two things to be deplored. The first is that, while so many books are vended, they are not of our own manufacture. If our wives and daughters will

faces, is enchanted, the benefit incom-

will wear gauze and ribbands, it is a pity, they are not wrought in our own looms. The fecond miffortune is that Novels, being the picture of the times, the New England reader is insensibly taught to edmire the levity, and often the vices of the parent country. While the fancy is enchanted, the heart is corcupted The farmer's daughter, while the pities the misfortune of fome modern heroine, is expoled to the attacks of vice, from which her ignorance would have formed her furest shield. If the English Novchidoes indt inculeate vice, it at least : lliw

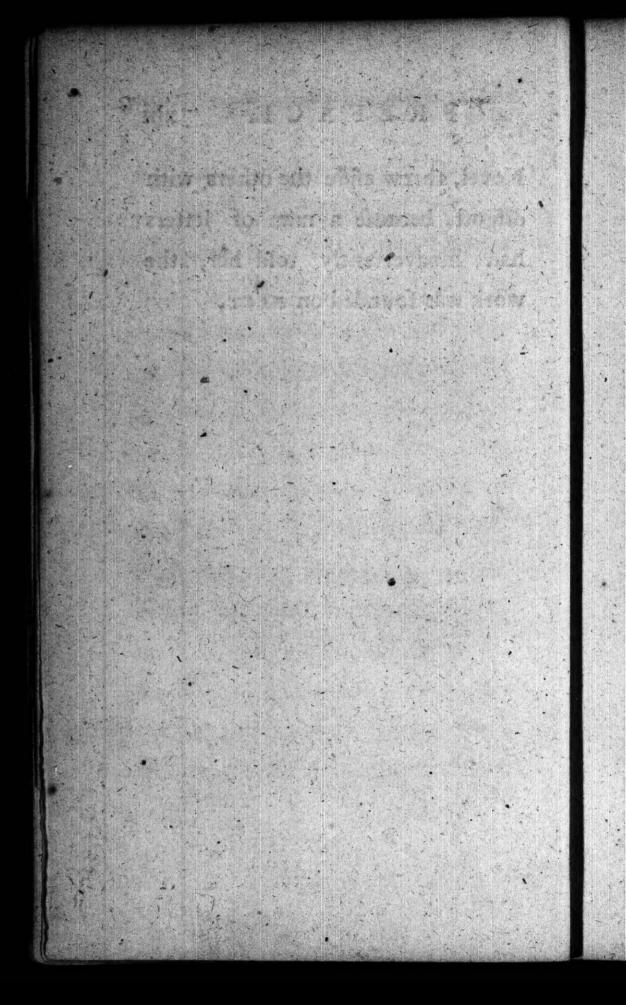
least impresses on the young mind an erroneous idea of the world, in which she is to live. It paints the manners, customs, and habits of a strange country; excites a fondness for false splendour; and renders the homespun habits of her own country disgusting.

I fee no advantage the Novel writer

There are two things wanted, and a friend to the author: that we write our own books of amulement, and that they exhibit our own manners. Why then do you not write the history of your own life? The first part of it, if not highly interesting,

ing, would at least display a portrait of New England manners, hitherto unattempted. Your captivity among the Algerines, with some notices of the manners of that ferocious race, so dreaded by commercial powers, and fo little known in our country, would be interesting; and I fee no advantage the Novel writer can have over you, unless your readers should be of the sentiment of the young lady, mentioned by Addison in his spectator, who, he informs us, borrowed Plutarch's lives; and, after reading the first volume, with infinite delight, supposing it to be a me Novel,

Novel, threw aside the others with disgust, because a man of letters had inadvertently told her, the work was founded on FACT.



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ALGERINE CAPTIVE

Light CHAP. I.

Think of this, good Sirs,
But as a thing of custom—'tis no other,
Only it spoils the pleasure of the time.

A SHARESPEARE

ARGUMENT.

The Author give of an Account of his gallant Ancestor, Captain John Underkill, his Arrival in Massachusetts, and Persecution by the first Settlers.

I DERIVE my birth from one of the first emigrants to New England, being lineally descended from Captain John Underhill, who came into the Mas.

C. fachusetts

fachuletts in the year one thousand six hundred and thirty; of whom honourable mention is made by that elegant, accurate, and interesting historian, the Reverend Jeremy Belknap, in his History of New Hampshire.

My honoured ancestor had early imbibed an ardent love of liberty, civil and religious, by his service as a soldier among the Dutch, in their glorious and successful struggle for freedom, with Philip the second of Spain; when, though quite a youth, he held a commission in the Earl of Leicester's own troop of guards, who was then sent to the assistance of that brave people, by the renowned Queen Elizabeth of England.

The extravagant passion, which that princess was supposed to entertain for various male favourites, which occasioned the disgrace of one, and the premature death of another, while it has furnished a darling theme to the novelist, and

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has been wept over in the tragic scene, has never yet received the sober sanction of the historian.

A traditional family anecdote, while it places the affection of the queen for Leicester beyond doubt, may not be unpleasing to the learned reader, and may benefit the English historiographer.

It is well known that this crafty queen, though repeatedly solicited, never efficaciously assisted the Netherlanders, until their affairs were apparently at the lowest ebb, and they in such desperate circumstances, as to offer the sovereignty of their country to her general, the Earl of Leicester. Captain Underhill carried the dispatches to England, and delivered them at the office of Lord Burleigh. The same evening, the queen sent for the captain, and, with apparent perturbation, inquired of him, if he was the messenger from Leicester, and whether he had any private dispatches for her. He replied, that he

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had delivered all his letters to the fecretary of state. She appeared much disappointed, and, aftermuling some time, faid, "So Leicester wants to be a king." Underhill, who was in the general's confidence, replied that the Dutch had indeed made the offer of the fovereignty of their country to her general-efteeming it a great honour, as they faid, to have a fubject of her grace for their sovereign. No, replied the queen, it is not the Dutch; they hate kings and their divine right; it is the proud Leicester, who yearns to be independent of his own fovereign, who moves this insolent proposal. Tell him. from me, that he must learn to obey, beforê he is fit to govern. Tell him, added the queen, foftening her voice, that obedience may make him a king indeed. Immediately after Captain Underhill bad taken the public dispatches, the queen sent for him to her privy closet, recalled her verbal message, delivered him a letter for

Leicester,

Leicester, directed with her own hand, and a purse of one hundred crowns for himself; charging him to enclose the letter in lead, fink it in cafe of danger in his passage by sea, and to deliver it privately. On the receipt of this letter, Leicester was violently agitated, walked his chamber the whole of the enfuing night. Soon after, he refigned his command, and returned to England, animated by the brightest hopes of realizing the lofty fuggestions of his ambition. With him Captain Underhill returned, and upon the decease of the Earl of Leiceller, attached himfelf to the fortunes of the Earl of Effex, the unfortunate successour to Leicester in the queen's favour. He accompanied that gallant nobleman in his successful attack upon Cadiz, and shared his ill fortune in his fruitless expedition against Tyronne, the rebel chief of the revolted clans of Ireland; and, returning with the Earl into England, by his attachment to that imprudent C 2 nobleman. Jos D

nobleman, fallying into the streets of London in the petty infurrection, which cost Effex his head, he was obliged to feek fafety in Holland, until the accession of King James, in one thousand fix hundred and three, when he applied for pardon and leave to return to his native country. But that monarch entertained fuch an exalted idea of the dignity of kings, and from policy, affected fo great a veneration for the memory of his predecessor, that no interest of his friends could procure his pardon for an offence, which, in this day and country, would be considered a fimple rout or riot, and punished with a fmall fine, in that age of kingly glory was fupposed to combine treason and blasphemy: treason against the queen in her political capacity, and blasphemy against her as God's representative and vicegerent on earth.

The Reverend Mr. Robinson, with a number of other pious puritans, having fled,

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fled, from the perfecuting fury of the English prelates, to Holland, in one thousand fix hundred and three, he dwelt and communed with them a number of years. He was strongly solicited to go with Governour Carver, Elder Brewster, and the other worthies, part of Mr. Robinson's church, to the settlement of Plymouth, and had partly engaged with them, as their chief military officer; but, Captain Miles. Standish, his brave fellow soldier in the low countries, undertaking the bufiness. he declined. I dally or work isso than

How he joined Governour Winthrop does not appear, but he came over to New England with him, and foon after we find him disciplining the Boston militia, where he was held in fuch high estimation that he was chosen to represent that town in the general court; but, his ideas of religious toleration being more liberal than those around him, he lost his popularity, and was, on the twentieth of November, lapposed

one thouland fix hundred and thirty fever en, distranchifed and eventually banished the jurisdiction of Massachusetts.

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The writers of those times differ, as to the particular offence for which he was punished. Some fay that it was for holding the antinomian tenets of the celebrated Ann Hutchinson, others that the charge against him was for faying, That the government at Boston were as zeelous as the scribes and phanisees, and as Paul before his convertion. The best account, I have been able to collect, is, that at the time when the seal of our worthy forefathers burned the Ho tteft against heretics and fectaries, when good Roger Williams, who fettled Providence, the pious Wheelwright, and others, were banished, he, with about fixty other imprudent persons. who did not believe in the then popular arguments of fines, imprisonment, disfranchilement, confilcation, banishments, and halters for the conversion of infidels, £ an **fuppoled**

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fupposed that the christian faith, which had spread so wonderfully in its infancy, when the fword of civil power was drawn against it, in that age, surrounded by numerous profelites, needed not the fame fword unsheathed in its favour. These mistaken people signed a remonstrance against the violent proceedings, which were the order of that day. William Aspinwall and John Coggeshell, two of the Boston representatives, who figned the remonstrance, were fent home, and the town or dered to choose others in their room. Some of the remonstrants recanted, some were fined, some were disfranchised, and others, among whom was Captain Underhill were banished.

charged with the heinous crime of adultory, and that he even confessed it. The candid American author, above named, has fallen into this error. As I am sure it must have given him pain to speak evil

even

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roen of the dead, so I am certain he will rechify this mistake in the next edition of his invaluable history.

That author informs us, page forty three of his first volume, "That he, Captain Underhill, was privately dealt with, on suspiction of adultery, which he disregarded, and therefore on the next sabbath was questioned for it before the church; but the evidence not being sufficient to convict him, the church could only admonish him."—Page forty five, "He went to Boston, and in the same public manner acknowledged his adultery. But his confession was mixed with so many excuses and extenuations, that it gave no satisfaction."

clude, that adval adultery was intended, as well as expressed, in these extracts. The Reverend author himself did not advert to the idea, that the moral law of Boston, in one thousand six hundred and thirty severendered.

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en, was not fo lax as the intral daw of the fame place, in one thousand seven hundred and eighty four, as explained by the prace tice of its inhabitants. The rigid discipline of our fathers of that era often con-Arued actions, expressions, and sometimes shoughts, into crimes; which actions in this day, even the most precise would confider either innocent, indifferent, or beneath the dignity of official notice. The fact is that Captain Underhill, fo far from confessing, was never charged with committing actual statute book adultery. At a certain lecture in Boston, instead of noting the referred texts in his bible, according to the profitable custom of the times, this gallant soldier had fixed his eyes stedfastly, and perhaps inordinately, upon one Mistress Miriam Wilbore; who it feems was, at that very time, herself in the breach of the spirit of an existing law, which forbad women to appear in public with uncovered arms and necks,

A. III Ch.

by

pair of wanton open worked gloves, flit at the thumbs and fingers, for the conveniency of taking fouff; though the was not charged with the latter crime of using tobacco. It was the ADULTERY OF THE HEART, of which my gallant ancestor was accused, and founded on that text of scripture, "Whosoever looketh on a woman to lust after her, hath committed and dultery with her already in his heart."

from coursesses, was never, charged with combining afters fluttere book in dallers. At a certain teffere in Bellet,

inflead of meding the referred texts in this

bible, seconding tothe profitible outlons of the times, this rolland foldier had liked

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C.H.A.R. III. maine il sono

The glorious fun himfelf
Bears on his splendid disk, dark spots obscure:
Who, in his bright career, denotes those stains?
Or, basely from his full meridian turns,
And scorns his grateful salutary rays?

AUTHOR'S Manuscript Poems.

ARGUMENT.

The Author rescuests from Oblivion a valuable Manuscript Epistle, reflecting great Light on the Judicial Proceedings, in the first Settlement of Massachusetts: Appologizeth for the Persecutors of his Ancestor.

I HAVE fortunately discovered, pasted on the back of an old Indian deed, a manuscript, which reslects great light upon my ancestor's conduct, and on the transactions of those times; which, according to the beneficial mode of modern historians, I shall transcribe literally.

38

It should be premised, that in the year one thousand fix hundred and thirty six, the governour, deputy governour, three assistants, and three ministers, among whom was Hugh Peters, asterwards hung and quartered in England, for his adherence to Oliver Cromwell, were entreated, by the Massachusetts' court, to make a drast of laws, agreeable to the word of God, to report to the next general court; and, in the interim, the magistrates were directed to determine causes according to the laws, then established, and where no laws existed, then as near to the word of God as they could.

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(Indorsed)

BROTHER UNDERHILL'S EPISTLE.

To Master HANSERD KNOLLYS-

Worthee and Beloved,

Remembrin my kind love to Mr. Hilton, I now fend you fome note of my tryalls fryalls at Bolton.—Oh that I may come out of this, and al the lyke tryalls, as goold levene times puryfyed in the furnice.

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After the rulers at Boston had fayled to fastenne what Roger Harlakenden was pleafed to call the damning errours of Anne Hutchinfon upon me, I looked to be fent away in peace; but Governour Winthrop fayd I must abide the examining of ye church; accordingly, on the thyrd day of ye weeke, I was convened before them. -Sir Harry Vane, the governour, Dudley, Haines, with mafters Cotton, Shepherd, and Hugh Peters prefent, with others.-They prepounded that I was to be examined, touching a certain act of adultery I had committed, with one miltress Miriam Wilbore, wife of Samuel Wilbore, for carnally looking to lufte after her, at the lecture in Boston, when mafter Shepherd expounded .- This miftress Miriam hath fince been dealte with,

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for coming to that lecture with a pair of wanton open workt gloves, flit at the thumbs and fingers, for the purpole of taking fnuff; for, as mafter Cotton observed, for what end should those vaine opennings be, but for the intent of taken filthy fnuff; and he quoted Gregory Nazianzen upon good works .- Master Peters faid, that these opennings were Satan's port holes of firy temptatione. Mistress Miriam offerd in excuse of her vain attire, that the was newle married, and appeared in her bridall arraye. Master Peters said. that marriage was the ocasion that the Devil tooke to caste his firy darts, and lay his pit falls of temptation, to catche frale flesh and bloode. She is to be further dealt with for taken souff. How the use of the good creature tobaccoe can be an offence I cannot see .- Oh my beloved, how these prowde pharifees labour aboute the minte and cummine. Governour Winthrop inquired of mee, if I confessed the matter.

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matter. I faid I wished a coppy of there change. Sir Harry Vane faid, there was no neede of any coppie, feeing I knew I was guiltee. Charges being made out where there was an uncertantie whether the accused was guiltie or not, and to lighten the accused into the nature of his cryme, here was no need. Master Cotton faid, did you not look upon militress Wilbore? I confessd that I did. He said then you are verelie guiltie, brother Underhill. I said nay, I did not look at the woman luffully.-Mafter Peters faid, why did you not look at fifter Newell or fifter Upham ? I faid, verelie they are not desgrable women, as to temporale graces.— Then Hugh Peters and al cryed, it is enough, he hath confessed, and passed to excommunication. I fayd where is the law by which you condemne me. Winthrop said, there is a committee to draft laws. Brother Peters are you not on that committee, I am fure you have maide a law againste D 2

againste this cryinge sin. Hugh Peters replyed that he had such a law in his minde, but bad not writtene it downe. Sir Harry Vane said, it is sufficient. Haynes said, ay, law enough for antinomians. Master Cotton tooke a hible from his coate and read whose looketh on a woman, &c.

William Blaxton* hath been with me privelie, he weeps over the cryinge fins of the times, and expecteth soone to goe out

When our foresathers first came to Boston, they sound this William Blaxton in the pessession of the site, where the town now stands. The general court, April 18, 1633, granted him sisty acres of land, near where his house stood; supposed to be where the pest house in Boston sormerly stood.—He afterwards removed to Rhode Island, and lived near Whipple's bridge in Cumberland.—He planted the first orchard in that district, the fruit of which was eaten of one hundred and sorty years afterwards, and some of the trees are now standing.—He had been a minister of the church of England, preached often at Providence, and died in a good old age much lamented.

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of the jurisdiction. I came from England, sais he, because I did not like the lords bishops, but I have yet to praye to be delivered from the lords bretherenne.

Salute brother Fish, and others, who havinge been disappointed of libertie in this wilderness are ernestlie lookinge for a better countre.

Youre felloe traveller is this vale of tears.

JOHN UNDERHILL.

Boston, 28th 4th month, 1638.

It is with great reluctance I am induced to publish this letter, which appears to reslect upon the justice of the proceedings of our forefathers. I would rather, like the sons of Noah, go backwards and cast a garment over our fathers' nakedness; but the impartiality of a historian, and the natural solicitude to wipe the stains from the memory of my honoured ancestor,

ancestor, will excuse me to the candid. Whoever reflects upon the piety of our forefathers, the noble unrestrained ardour, with which they refitted oppression in England, relinquished the delights of their native country, croffed a boilterous ocean, penetrated a favage wildernefs, encountered famine, pestilence, and Indian warfare, and transmitted to us their fentiments of independence, that love of liberty, which under God enabled us to obtain our own glorious freedom, will readily pass over those few dark fpots of zeal, which clouded their rifing funcial conflict the section of the of the part in that setter; which appears to

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CHAP. III.

The Devil offered our Lord all the kingdoms of the earth, when the condemned foul did not own one foot of the territory.

ETHAN ALLEN

ARGUMENT.

in New Hampsbire: Is chosen Governour by the Settlers: Driven by the pious
Zeal of his Pexsecutors to seek Shelter in
Albany: Reception among the Dutch:
Exploits in the Indian Wars: Grant of
a valuable Tract of Land: The Author
anticipates his encountering certain Land
Speculators in Hartford: A Taste of
the Sentiments of those Gentlemen: Farther account of his Ancestors.

WHEN the sentence of banishment passed on Captain Underhill, he
returned to Dover in New Hampshire,
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and was elected governour of the European settlers there; but, notwithstanding his great service to the people of Massachusetts, in the Pequod wars, his persecutors in Boston would not allow him to die in peace. First, by writing injurious letters to those he governed; by threats of their power; and lastly, by determining that Dover was within the jurisdiction of Massachusetts, they forced him to the to Albany, then possessed by the Dutch, under the name of Amboyna.

The Dutch were highly pleased with the Captain, and after Dutchifying his name into Captain Hans Van Vanderhill, they gave him a command of one hundred and twenty men, in their wars with the natives. It is said that he killed one hundred and fifty Indians on Long Island, and upwards of three hundred on the Main. The laurels of the samous Colonel Church wither in comparison. The Dutch granted him sifty thousand a-

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cres of land, then in their possession. Although the English, when they took posses. fion of that country for the Duke of York, afterwards James the second, had promised to quiet the claims of the fettlers; yet Captain Underhill, or his posterity, have. never availed themselves of the grant. Mentioning this circumftance, fometime fince in Hartford, some gentlemen imme-. diately offered to raife a company and I candidly conpurchase my right. fessed that I was not possessed of the title, and knew not the particular spot where the land lay, and confequently was unwilling to fell land without title or boundaries. To my surprise they laughed at my fcrupies, and observed that they wanted the land to speculate upon, to fell, and Titles and boundaries, in not to settle. fuch cases, I understood, were indifferent matters, mere trifles.

My brave ancestor at an advanced age, died in Albany, leaving two sons; the youngest youngest of whom removed to the mouth of Hudson, where some of his posterity flourish respectably to this day. The eldest son, Benoni, from whom I am descended, some years after his father's decease, after being the subject of various missortunes, returned in impoverished circumstances to New Hampshire, where the family have continued ever since.

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CHAP.

CHAP. IV.

Nor yet alone by day the unerring hand
Of Providence, unfeen directs man's path;
But, in the boding vision of the night,
By antic shapes, in gay fantastic dream,
Gives dubious prospect of the coming good;
Or, with fell precipice, or deep swaln shood,
Dank dungeon, or vain sight from savage soe,
The labouring sumberer warns of suture ill.
AUTHOR'S Manuscript Poems.

ARGUMENT.

The Author's Birth, and a remarkable Dream of his Mother: Observations on fore-boding Dreams: The Author reciteth a Dream of Sir William Phipps, Governour of Massachusetts, and refereth small Insidels to Mather's Magnalia.

I WAS born on the fixteenth of July, Anno Domini, one thousand seven hundred and fixty two. My mother, some months before my birth, dreamed that she

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was delivered of me; that I was lying in the cradle, that the house was beset by Indians, who broke into the next room, and took me into the fields with them; that, alarmed by their hideous yellings and warhoops, she ran to the window, and saw a number of young tawny savages, playing at foot ball with my head; while several sachems and sagamores were look, ing on unconcerned,

This dream made a deep impression on my mother. I well recollect, when a boy, her stroking my slaxen locks, repeating her dream, and observing with a sight to my father, that she was sure Updike was born to be the sport of fortune, and that he would one day suffer among savages. Dear woman, she had the native Indians in her mind, but never apprehended her poor son's suffering, many years as a slave, among barbarians, more cruel than the monsters of our own woods.

The learned reader will smile contemptuously, perhaps, upon my mentioning dreams, in this enlightened age. ly relate facts, and leave the reader to his My own opinion of comments. dreams I shall conceal, perhaps because I am ashamed to disclose it. I will venture observe that, if we inspect the facred scriptures, we shall find frequent - instances, both of direction to duty, and forewarning of future events, communicated by Providence, through the intervention of dreams. Is not the modern christian equally the care of indulgent Heaven, as the favoured Jew, or the beloved patriarch ?

Many modern examples, of the foreboding visions of the night, may be adduced. William Phipps, a poor journeyman ship carpenter, dreamed that he should one day ride in his coach, and live in a grand house near Boston common. Many years afterwards, when he was knighted England, governour of Massachusetts Bay, this dream, even as to the situation of the grand house, was literally and minutely fulfilled. If the insect insides of the day doubt this fact, let them consult, for their edification, the learned Doctor Mather's Magnalia, where the whole story, at large, is minutely and amply related—It was the errour of the times of monkish ignorance, to believe every thing. It may possibly be the errour of the present day, to credit mothing.

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CHAP. V.

'Tis education forms the common mind,

Just as the twig is bent, the tree's inclin'd.

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ARGUMENT.

The Author is placed at a private School:
Parental Motives to a College Education:
Their design frustrated by family Missortune.

beginning was not encouraged.

IN my childhood I was sent, as is customary, to a woman's school, in the summer, and to a man's, in the winter season, and made great progress in such learning as my preceptors dealt in. About my twelsth year, our minister, who made it his custom to inspect the schools annually, came to our district. My master, who looked upon me as his best school-

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ar, directed me to read a lesson in Dilworth's spelling book, which I recited as loud as I could speak, without regard to emphasis or stops. This so pleased our minister, who prided himself on the strength of his own lungs, that, a fhort time after, coming to my father's, to ditker, as they fliled it, about a fwop of cattle, and not finding my father sharp at the bargain, he changed the discourse upon me; obferving how delighted he was with my performances at school. What a pity it was fuch a genius was not encouraged. Mr. Underhill, you must put Updike to My father pleaded poverty. learning. When I went to Harvard College, replied the minister, I was poor indeed. I had no father with a good farm to affift me; · but, with being butler's freshman, and ringing the bell the first year, waiter the three last, and keeping school in the vacations, I rubbed through, and am now what I am; and who knows, continued

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he, but when Updike has completed his education, he may make a minister, and possibly, when my usefulness is over, sup-

ply our very pulpit.

My mother here interfered. She was a little spare woman. My father was a She was large bony man; famous, in his youth, for carrying the ring at wreftling; and, in his latter years, for his perseverance at town meetings. But, notwithstanding my father's fuccels in carrying points abroad, my mother, some how or other, contrived always to carry them at home. My father never would acknowledge this; but, when a coarfe neighbour would fometimes flily hint the old adage of the gray mare being the better horse, he would say to his particular friends that he always was conqueror in his domestic warfare : but would confess that he loved quiet, and was of late tired of perpetually getting the victory. My mother joined the minifter; observing that Updike should have learning,

learning, though the worked her, hands to the bone to procure it. She did not doubt, when he came to preach, he would be as much run after as the great Mr. Whit-I always thought, continued the, the child was a genius; and always in-The boy tended he should go to college. He has read Valentine and loves books. Orlon, and Robinson Crusoe. I went, the other day, three miles to borrow Pilgrim's Progress for him. He has read it through every bit; ay, and understands Why, he stuck a skewer through it too. Apollyon's eye in the picture, to help My father could Christian beat him. not answer my mother's argument. dicker about the oxen was renewed; and it was concluded to fwop even, though my father's were much the likelier cattle, and that I should go that week and study Latin with the minister, and be fitted for college.

With him I studied four years, labouring incessantly at Greek and Latin:

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as to English grammar, my preceptor, knowing nothing of it himfelf, could communicate nothing to me. As he was enthuliaftically attached to the Greek, and had delivered an oration in that language, at the commencement at Cambridge, when he took his first degree, by his direction, I committed to memory above four hundred of the most sonorous lines in Homer, which I was called to repeat before a number of clergymen, who visited him at an annual convention, in our parish. These gentlemen were ever pleased to express altonishing admiration at my literary acquirements. One of them prognolticated that I should be a general, from the fire and force, with which I recited Homer's battles of the Greeks and Trojans. Another augered that I should be a member of congress, and equal the Adamses. in oratory, from my repeating the speeches, at the councils of the heathen gods, with such attention to the cæsura. third

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third was fure that I should become a Witherspoon in divinity, from the pathos, with which I declaimed Jupiter's speech to all the gods. In fine, these gentlemen confidered the classics the fource of all valuable knowledge. With them dead languages were more estimable than living; and nothing more necessary to accomplish a young man for all, that is profitable and honourable in life, than a profound knowledge of Homer. One of them gravely observed that he was sure General Washington read Greek; and that he never would have captured the Hessians at Trenton, if he had not taken his plan of operation from that of Ulysses and Diomede leizing the horses of Rhesus, as described in the tenth book of the Iliad.

Thus flattered by the learned, that I was in the high road to fame, I gulped down daily portions of Greek, while my preceptor made quarterly vifits to my father's barn yard, for pay for my instruction.

In June, one thousand seven hundred and eighty, my father began seriously to think of sending me to college. He called upon a neighbour, to whom he had sold part of his sarm, for some cash. His creditor readily paid, the whole sum sue, down in paper money, and my father found, to his surprize, that the value of three acres paid him the principal and interest of the whole sum, for which he had sold seventy sive acres of land, sive years before. This was so severe a stroke of ill sortune, that it entirely frustrated the design of sending me to college.

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CHAP. VI.

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ARGUMENT.

This Chapter containeth an Eulogy on the Greek Tongue.

WHAT added to the misfortune, mentioned in the last chapter, a worth;
divine, fettled in Boston, passing through
our town, told my father, ina private conversation, that all the Greek I had acquired, was of no other service than fitting me
for college. My father was assonished.
He was a plain unlettered man, of strong
natural abilities. Pray, Reverend Sir,
said my father, do they not learn this
Greek language at college? If so, why do
such wise men, as the governours of colleges, teach boys what is entirely useless?

CHAP

I thought that the fum of all good education was, to teach youth those things, which they were to practile in after life, Learning, replied our enlightened vifitor, has its fashions; and, like other fashions of this world, they pals away. When our forefathers founded the college, at Came bridge, critical knowledge in the mazes and subtleties of school divinity was all the mode. He that could give a new turn to an old text, or detect a miliranila. tion in the vertion, was more admired than the man, who invented printing, discovered the magnetic powers, or contrived an instrument of agriculture, which should abridge the labour of the husbandman. The books of our faith, with the voluminous commentaries of the fathers, being originally written, in what are now called, the dead languages, the knowledge of those languages was then necessary, for the accomplishment of the fashionable scholar. The moderns, of New England,

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have ceased to interest themselves in the disputes, whether a civil oath may be administered to an unregenerate man; or, whether fouls, existing merely in the contemplation of Deity, are capable of actual transgression. Fashion has given a new direction to the pursuits of the learned, They no longer foar into the regions of infinite space; but endeavour, by the aid of natural and moral philosophy, to amend the manners, and better the condition of man; and the college, at Cambridge, may be affimilated to an old beau, with his pocket holes under his arm pits. the skirts of his coat to his ancles, and three gross of buttons on his breeches: looking with contempt on the more easy, useful garb of the present day, for deviating from what was fashionable in his youth, on all anguages been add to be

But, inquired my father, is there not fome valuable knowledge contained in those Greek books? All that is useful in them,

them, replied our visitor, is already translated into English; and more of the ferile and spirit may be imbibed, from translations, than most scholars would be able to extract, from the originals, if they even availed themselves of such an acquaintance with that language, as is usually acquired, at college, as is usually

Well, replied my father, do you call them dead languages. It appears to me now, that confining a lad of lively genius to the fludy of them, for five or fix of the most precious years of this youth, is like the ingenious cruelty of those tyrants, I have heard of, who chained the living and the dead together. If Updike went to college, I should with he would learn, not bard words, but ufeful things.

You spake of governours of colleges, continued our visitor. Let me observe, as an apology, for the concern they may be supposed to have, in this errour, that they are moral, worthy men,

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who have passed the same dull routine of education, and whose knowledge is necessarily confined to these defunct languages. They must teach their pupils what they know, not what they do not know. That measure, which was measured unto them, they mete out, most liberally, unto others.

Should not the legislature, as the fathers of the people, interfere, inquired my father? We will not talk politics, at this time, replied our visitor.

My father was now determined that I should not go to college. He concealed this conversation from me, and I was lest to be proud of my Greek. The little advantage, this deceased language has since been to me, has often caused me forely to regret the mispense of time, in acquiring it. The French make it no part of their academical studies. Voltaire, D'Alembert, and Diderot, when they completed their education, were probably ignorant of the tognata tempora of a Greek verb.

It was resolved that I should labour on my father's farm; but alas! a talle for Greek had quite eradicated a love for labour. Poring fo intenfely on Homer and Virgil had to completely filled my brain with the heathen mythology, that I imagined a Hamadryade in every fapling, a Naiad in every puddle; and expected to hear the fobbings of the infant Fauns, as I turned the furrow. I gave Greek names to all our farming tools; and cheered the cattle with hexameter verle. father's hired men, after a tedious day's labour-in the woods, inspecting our stores, for refreshment, instead of the customary bread and cheefe and brandy, found Homer's Iliad, Virgil Delphini and Schrevelius's Lexicon, in the balket.

After I had worked on the farm some months, having killed a fat heifer of my father's, upon which the family depended for their winter's beef, covered it with green boughs, and laid it in the shade to putrify.

putrify, in order to raile a fwarm of bees, after the manner of Virgil; which process, notwithstanding I followed closely the directions in the georgies, some how or other, failed, my father consented to my mother's request, that I should renew my career of learning. Harry Control Carlotte Control & Some Section 1

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CHAP. VII.

Delightful talk! to rear the tender thought,
To teach the young idea how to shoot,
To pour the fresh instruction o'er the mind;
To breathe th' enliv'ning spirit, and to six
The gen'rous purpose in the glowing break.
THOMSON'S SEASONS.

ARGUMENT.

The Author keepeth a country School: The Anticipations, Pleasures and Profits of a Pedagogue.

By our minister's recommendation, I was engaged to keep a school, in a neighbouring town, so soon as our fall: work was over.

How my heart dilated with the profpect, in the tedious interval, previous to my entering upon my school. How often have I stood suspended over my dung fork, and anticipated my scholars, seated in awful filence around me, my arm chair and birchen keptre of authority. There was an echo in my father's sheep pasture. More than once have I repaired there alone, and exclaimed with a loud voice, is master Updike Underhill at home? I would speak with master Underhill, for the pleasure of hearing how my title sounded. Dost thou smile, indignant reader, pause and recollect if these fensations have not been familiar to thee, at sometime in thy life. If thou answerest disdainfully—no—then I aver thou hast never been a corporal in the militia, or a sophimore at college.

At times, I however entertained less pleasing, but more rational contemplations on my prospects. As I had been once unmercifully whipt, for detecting my master in a false concord, I resolved to be mild in my government, to avoid all manual correction, and doubted not by these means to secure the love and respect of my pupils.

. In the interim of school hours, and in those peaceful intervals, when my pupils were engaged in fludy, I hoped to indulge myfelf with my favourite Greek. I expedied to be overwhelmed with the gratitude of their parents, for pouring the fresh instruction over the minds of their children, and teaching their young ideas how to shoot. I anticipated independence from my falary, which was to be equal to four dollars, hard money, per month; and my boarding; and expected to find amusement and pleasure among the circles of the young, and to derive information and delight from the claffic converle of the minister.

In due time my ambition was gratified, and I placed at the head of a school, confisting of about fixty scholars. Excepting three or four overgrown boys of eighteen, the generality of them were under the age of seven years. Perhaps a more ragged, ill bred, ignorant set, never were calculated.

lected, for the punishment of a poor pedagogue. To fludy in school was impossible. Inflead of the filence I anticipated, there was an incoffant clamour. Predominant among the jarring founds were, Sir, may I read? May I fpell? Mafter, may I go out ? Will mafter mend my pen? What with the pouring of the small children, font to school, not to learn, but to keep them out of "harm's way," and the graff furly complaints of the larger ones, I was nearly diffracted. Homer's polupblosboio ibalasses, roaring sea, was a whileer to it! My refolution, to avoid beating of them, made me invent fmall punishments, which often have a falutary impression, on delicate minds ; but they were intentible toldiamed. The putting of a pager fool's cap on one land ordering another middle my great thate, only excited mithin the school; which the very delinquents themselves often increased, by ldad peals of laughter "Going one fraf-.balasi ty

ty morning; into my fehool; I found one of the larger boys litting by the fire in my arm chair. I gently requelled him to remove. He replied that he would, when he had warmed himfelf : "father finds wood, and not you. 'To have my throne usurped, in the face of the whole schools shook my government to the centre. immediately fnatched my two foot rule, and laid it pretty fmartly across his back. He quitted the chair, muttering [that be would tell father. I found his threats of more confequence than I apprehended. The fame afternoon, a tall, rawboard man called me to the door; immediately collering me with one hand, and holding a cart whip over my head with the other with fury in his face, he vowed he would whip the fkin from my bones of ever I firuck Jotham again: ay, he would do it that very moment, if he was not afraid I would take the law of him. This was the only instance of the overwhelming graffs tude

tude of parents I received. The next day, it was reported all over town, what a cruel man the mafter was. "Poor Jotham came into school, half frozen and near fainting; mafter had been sitting a whole hour by the warm fire; he only begged him to let him warm himself a little, when the master rose in a rage, and cut open his head with the tongs, and his life was despaired of."

Fatigued with the vexations of my school, I one evening repaired to the tavern, and mixed with some of the young men of the town. Their conversation I could not relish; mine they could not comprehend. The subject of race horses being introduced, I ventured to descant upon Xanthus, the immortal courser of Achilles. They had never heard of squire Achilles, or his horse; but they offered to bet two to one, that Bajazet, the Old Roan, or the deacon's mare, Pumpkin and Milk, would beat him, and challenged me to appoint time and place.

Nor

Nor was I more acceptable among the young women. Being invited to fpend an evening, after a quilting, I thought this a happy opportunity to introduce Andromache, the wife of the great Hector, at her loom; and Penelope, the faithful wife of Ulysses, weaving her seven years This was received with a stupid web. stare, until I mentioned the long time the queen of Ulysses was weaving; when a Imart young woman observed, that the Supposed Miss Penelope's yarn was rotted in whitening, that made her fo long': and then told a tedious flory of a piece of cotton and linen she had herself woven. under the same circumstances. She had no fooner finished, than, to enforce my observations, I recited above forty lines of Greek, from the Odessey, and then began a differtation on the cafura. In the midft of my harrangue, a florid faced young man, at the further end of the room, with two large promi-

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ment foreteeth, remarkably white, began

"Fire upon the mountains, run boys, run;"
And immediately the whole company
rushed forward, to see who should get a
chance in the reel of six.

I was about retiring, fatigued and difgusted, when it was hinted to me, that I
might wait on Miss Mima home; but as I
could recolled no word in the Greek, which
would construe into bundling, or any of
Homer's heroes, who got the bag, I declined. In the Latin, it is true, that Æneas and Dido, in the cave, seem something
like a precedent. It was reported all over
the town, the next day, that master was a
papilo, as he had talked French two hours,

Disappointed of recreation, among the young, my next object was the minister. Here I expected pleasure and profit. He had spent many years in preaching, for the edification of private families, and was settled in the town, in a fit of enthu-

fialm ;

Salm; when the people drove away a clergyman, respectable for his years and learning. This he was pleafed to call an awakening. He lectured me, at the first onlet, for not attending the conference and night meetings ; talked much of gifts, and decried human learning, as carnal and deviliffs, and well he might, he certainly was under no obligations to it; for a new finging mafter coming into town, the young people, by their master's advice, were for introducing Dr. Watts's vertion of the Pfalms. Although I argued with the minister an hous, he remains firmly convinced, to this day, that the version of Sternhold and Hopkins is the fame in language, letter, and metre, with those Plalms King David chaunted, in the city of Jerusalem.

As for the independence I had founded, on my wages, it vanished, like the rest of my scholastic prospects. I had contracted some debts. My request for pres-

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ent payment, was received with aftonishment. I found, I was not to expect it, until the next autumn, and then not in cash, but produce; to become my own collector, and pick up my dues, half a peck of corn or rye in a place. and decried burnum teamsing

I was almost distracted, and yearned for the expiration of my contract, when an unexpected period was put to my diftress. News was brought, that, by the carelessness of the boys, the school house was burnt down. The common cry now. was, that I ought, in justice, to pay for it; as to my want of proper government the carelessness of the boys ought to be imputed. The beating of Jotham was forgotten, and a thouland stories of my want of proper spirit circulated. These reports, and even the loss of a valuable Gradus ad Parnassum, did not damp my joy. am fometimes led to believe, that my emancipation from real flavery in Algiers, did

did not afford me sinceres joy, than I ex-

I returned to my father, who received the with kindness. My mother heard the story of my discomsitures with transport; as, she said, she had no doubs that her dream, about my falling into the hands of savages, was now out.

and A DO ANTE of Bonne the repositsthe of the winder. It was deveraged that I froud purious one of the learned Islander dien which with the anotherer. pilete end marlinling concerning the same Mountain or a commentant constraint property , but he was ball a said out fine a limited, the proceding featon, sinhe face indications of gradus. He new told the Roty of the serviced bester, with returning as · he had yend, in the news garrets, that play ing while paper keles was the drawhitton of Dollor Program's four; thee four Locke who diffeded the Locust mand, bna 6 2

CHAP. VIII.

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ARGUMENT.

A fure Mode of discovering the Bent of a young Man's Genius.

I ABODE at home the remainder of the winter. It was determined that I should pursue one of the learned professions. My father, with parental pride and partiality, conceiving my aversion to labour, my inattention to farming business, and the tricks I had played him, the preceding season, as the sure indications of genius. He now told the story of the putrissed heiser, with triumph; as he had read, in the news papers, that playing with paper kites was the soundation of Doctor Franklin's same; that John Locke, who dissected the human mind, and

had, in the full exercise of his understanding, played at duck and drake, on the
Thames, with his gold watch, while he
gravely returned the pebble stone, which
he held in his other hand, into his sob;
and, that the learned Sir Isac Newton
made soap bladders with the funk of a tobacco pipe, and was, ever after, so enamoured with his sooty funk, as to make use
of the delicate singer of a young lady,
he courted, as a pipe stopper.

I was allowed the choice of my profession, to discover the bent of my genius. By the advice of a friend, my father put into my hands, what he was told were some of the prime books, in the several sciences. In divinity, I read ten suneral, sive election, three ordination, and seventeen farewell sermons, Bunyan's Holy War, the Life of Colonel Gardner, and the Religious Courtship. In law, the Statutes of New Hampshire and Burn's

Burn's Julice abridged. In physic, Buchan's Family Phytician, Culpepper's Midwifery, and Turner's Surgery. The agreeable manner in which this last author relates his own wonderful cures, the hves of his patients, and his remarkable dexterity, in extracting a pound of candles, from the arm of a wounded foldier; the spirited horse, the neat little faddle bags, and tipped bridle, of our own doctor, determined me in favour of phylic. My father did not oppose my choice, He only dryly observed, that he did not know what pretentions our family had to practife physic, as he could not learn that we had ever been remarkable for killing any but Indiansci. Aloud saing sits to smol

folcoccas In divinity, I read ten funer-

al, save elections, three ordination, and

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by Wall that Life of Colonal Candon,

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CHAP. IX.

He, from thick films, shall purge the visual ray, And on the fightless eye ball pour the day.

POPE.

ARGUMENT

louis creal and compress.

The Author commences the Study of Physic, with a celebrated Physician and Occu-lift: A Philosophical Detail of the Ope-ration of couching for the Gutta Serena, by his Preceptor, upon a young Man, born Blind.

THE next spring, I entered upon my studies, with a physician, not more justly celebrated for his knowledge of the materia medica, than for his peculiar dexterity and success, in couching for the gutta serena, and restoring persons, even born blind, to sight. The account of a cure he performed, after I had been with him about a year, may not be unacceptable to the lovers of natural research.

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The subject was a young man, of twenty two years of age, of a fweet disposition, amiable manners, and oppulent connexions. He was born fone blind. His blindnels was in some measure compenfated, by the attention of his friends and the encreased power of his other organs of perception. His brothers and fillers enriched his mind, by reading to him, in faccession; two hours every day, from the best authors. His sense of feeling was aftonishingly delicate, and his hearing, if possible, more acute. His fentes of talte and fmelling, were not for zemarkable. After the outlomary falutation, of thaking hands, with a flyanger, he would know a person, by the touch of the fame hand, feveral years after, though ablent in the interim. He could read a book or news paper, newly printed, tolerably well, by tracing, with the tip of his finger, the indents of the types. He acguired a knowledge of the letters of the alphabet

alphabet early, from the prominent letters on the gingerbread alphabets of the baker. He was mafter of music, and had contrived a board, perforated with many gimblet holes; and, with the affiftance of a little bag of wooden pegs, shaped at top, according to his directions, he could prick almost any tune, upon its being fung to him. When in a large company, who fat filent, he could distinguish how many persons were present, by noting, with his car, their different manner of breathing. By the rarity or density of the air, not perceivable by those in company, he could diffinguish high ground from low; and by the motion of the summer's breeze, too small to move the loftief leaf. he would pronounce, whether he was in a wood or open country.

He was an unfeigned believer, in the falutary truths of christianity. He had imbibed its benevolent spirit. When he spoke of religion, his language was love to God,

Alteletes

and

and good will to man. He was no zealot, but, when he talked of the wonders of creation, he was animated with a glow of enthulialm. You oblerved, the other day, as we were walking on this plain, my friend, addrelling himlelf to me, as I was intimate in the family, that you knew a certain person, by his gait, when at fo great a distance, that you could not difcern his features. From this you took occasion to observe, that you saw the master hand of the great Creator, in the obvious difference that was between man and man: not only the groffer difference between the Indian, the African, the Esquimeaux, and the white man; but that which diftinguishes and defines accurately, men of the same nation, and even children of the same parents. You observed, that as all the children of the great family of the earth, were compounded of fimilar members, features, and lineaments, how wonderfully it displayed the skill of the. Almighty

Almighty Artifly to model fuch an infinite. variety of beings, and distinctly diversify them, from the fame materials, You added, that the incident, you had noticed, gave fresh instance of admiration; for you was now convinced that, if eyen, all men had been formed of fo pear refemblance, as not to be differned from each other, when at reft; yet, when in motion, from their gait, air, and manner, they might readily be distinguished. While you spoke, I could perceive, that you pitied. me, as being blind to a wonderful operation of creative power. I too, in my turn, could triumph. Blind as I am, I have discovered a still minuter, but as certain a distinction, between the children of men, which has escaped the touch of your eyes, Bring me five men, perfect ftrangers to me; pair the nails of the same singer, so as to be even with the fingers' ends, let me: touch, with the tip of my finger, the nails thus prepared. Tell me each perfon's amilai!

H

name,

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name, as he passes in contact before me, bring the fame perfons to me one month afterwards, with their mails paired, in the fame manner, and I will call every one by his right name. For, be affured, my friend, that artist, who has denied to me that thing called light, bath opened the eyes of my mind, to know that there is not a greater difference between the African and the European, than what I could difcover, between the finger nails of all the men of this world. This experiment he afterwards tried, with uniform fuccels, It was amuling, in a gayer hour, to hear him argue the superiority of the touch to the fight. Bertainly, the feeling is a nobler lenfe, than that you call fight. I infer it from the care nature has taken of the former, and her difregard to the latter, The eyes are comparatively poor, puny, weak organs. A small blow, a mote, or a fraw may reduce those, who see with them; " to a fituation as pitiable as mine; whiled feeling Batter.

feeling is diffused over the whole body.
Cut off my arm, and a sense of feeling remains. Completely dismember me, and, while I live, I possess it. It is coexistent with life itself.

The fenfes of smelling and take are but modifications of this noble feate, dillinguithed, through the inaccuracy of men, by other names. The flavour of the most delicious morfel is felt by the tongue; and, when we smell the aromatic, it is the effluvia of the role, which comes in contact with the olfactory nerves. You, that enjoy fight, inadvertently confess its inferiority. My brother, honing his penknife, the other day, passed it over his thumb nail, to discover if the edge was smooth. I heard him, and inquired, why he did not touch it with his eyes, as he did other objects. He confessed that he could not discover the gaps, by the fight. Here, the superiority of the most inaccurate seat of the feeling, was manifest. To conclude,

he would archly add: in marriage, the most important concern in life, how many milerable, of both fexes, are left to deplore, in tears, their dependence on this treacherons thing, called fight. From this danger, I am happily fecured, continued he, fmiling and prelling the hand of his coufin, who fat belide him; a beautiful blooming young woman, of eighteen, who had been bred with him, from childbood, and whole affection for him, was fuch that the was willing, notwithstanding his blindness, to take him as a partner for life. They expected shortly to be married. Not withstanding his accuracy and veracity upon subjects, he could comprehend; there were many, on which he was miferably confused. He called fight the touch of the eyes. He had no adequate idea of colours. White, he supposed, was like the feeling of down; and scarlet he resembled to the found of martial mufic. By paffing his hands over the porcelain, earthern, or plaister

plaister of Paris images, he could readily conceive of their being representations of men or animals. But he could have no idea of pictures. I presented him a large picture of his grand father, painted with oil colours on canvass; told him whose resemblance it was. He passed his hand over the smooth surface and mused. He repeated this; exclaimed it was wonderful; looked melancholy; but never asked for the picture again.

Upon this young man, my preceptor operated successfully. I was present during the whole process, though sew were admitted. Upon the introduction of the couching instruments, and the removal of the film from the retina, he appeared confused. When the operation was completed, and he was permitted to look around him, he was violently agitated. The irritability of the ophthalmic muscles faintly expressed the perturbation of his mind. After two and twenty years of total dark-

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nels,

nels, to be thus awakened to a new world of fensation and light; to have such a flood of day poured on his benighted eye ball, overwhelmed him. The infant fight was too weak, for the shock, and he fainted, The doctor immediately intercepted the light with the proper bandages, and, bythe application of volatiles, he was revived. The next day, the dreffings were removed. He had fortified his mind, and was more calm. At first, he appeared to have loft more than he had gained, by being reftored to vision. When blind, he could walk tolerably well, in places familiar to him. From fight, he collected no ideas of distance. Green was a colour peculiarly agreeable to the new born fight. Being led to the window, he was charmed with a tree in full verdure, and extended his arms to touch it, though at ten rods diftance. To diffinguish objects within reach, bewould close his eyes, feel of them with his hands, and then look earnefly upon them. According

According to a preconcerted plan, the third day, his bandages were removed, in the presence of his parents, brothers, fifters, friends, and of the amiable, lovely girl, to whom he was shortly to be married. By his request, a profound filence was to be observed, while he endeavoured to discover the person of her, who was the object of his dearest affection. It was an interefting fcene. The company obeyed his injunction. Not a finger moved, or a breath aspirated. The bandage was then removed; and, when he had recovered from the confusion of the instant effusion of light, he paffed his eye haltily over the whole group. His fenfations were novel and interesting. It was a moment of importance. For aught he knew, he might find the bofom partner of his future life, the twin foul of his affection, in the fat scullion. wench, of his father's kitchen; or in the person of the toothless, pallied, decriped nurle, .

nurse, who held the bason of gruel at his

In passing his eye a second time over the circle, his attention was arrested, by his beloved cousin. The agitations of her lovely features, and the evanelcent blush on her cheek, would have at once betrayed her, to a more experienced eye. He paffed his eye to the next person, and immediately returned it to her. It was a moment big with expectation. Many'a finger was raifed to the lips of the spectators, and many a look, expressive of the silence the should preserve, was cast towards her. But the conflict was too violent for her. delicate frame. He looked more intensely; she burst into tears, and spoke. At the well known voice he closed his eyes, rushed towards her, and clasped her in his arms. I envied them their feelings; but I thought then, and do now, that the fensations of my preceptor, the skilful humane operator, were more enviable. The oluna. man.

man who could restore life and usefulness, to the darling of his friends, and scatter light in the paths of an amiable young pair, must have known a joy never suspected; except, with reverence be it spoken, by the satisfaction of our benevolent Sac viour, when, by his miraculous power, he opened the eyes of the assually blinds made the dumb to sing, and the same and impotent leap for joy.

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CHAP.

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Was Milton blind, who piere'd the gloom profound Of lowest Hades, thro' seven fold night Of shade, with shade compact, saw the arch siend From murky caves, and sathomiels abys, Collect in close divan, his sierce compeers: On with the mental eye, thro' awful clouds, and darkness thick, unveil'd the throne of him, Whose vengeful thunder smote the rebel siend? Was Sanderson, who to the seeing crowd Of wond'ring pupils taught, sightless himself, The wond'rous structure of the human eye?

Author's Manuscript Poems,

ARGUMENT.

Anecdotes of the celebrated Doctor Moyes.

MENTIONING the subject of the last chapter, to the celebrated Doctor Moyes, who, though blind, delivered a lecture upon optics, and delineated the properties of light and shade, to the Bostonians,

dred and eighty five; he exhibited a more aftonishing illustration of the power of the touch. A highly polished plane of steel was presented to him, with a stroke of an etching tool, so minutely engraved upon it, that it was invisible to the naked eye, and only discoverable with a powerful magnifying glass; with his singers he discovered the extent, and measured the length of the line.

This gentleman lost his fight, at three years of age. He informed me, that being overturned, in a stage coach, one dark rainy evening, in England, when the carriage, and sour horses, were thrown into a ditch, the passengers and driver, with two eyes a piece, were obliged to apply to him, who had none, for assistance, in extricating the horses. As for me, said he, after I had recovered from the aston-ishment of the fall, and discovered that I had escaped unhurt, I was quite at home

order of things was amuling. It is that was obliged to be led like a child, in the glar-ing (up, was now directing eight performs) to pall here, and haul there, with all the deaterity and activity of a man of war's boatfwhile.

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CHAP. XI.

None are so surely caught, when they are catch'd, As Witturn'd Fool: Folly, in Wisdom batch'd, Hath Wisdom's warrant, and the help of school; And Wit's own grace, to grace a learned Fool.

Shakespeare.

ARGUMENT.

The Author spoutest Greek, in a Sea Port: Its Reception among the Polite: He attempteth an Ode, in the Stile of the Ancients.

I PASSED my time very agreeably, with my preceptor; though I could not help being aftonished, that a man of his acknowledged learning, should not, sometimes, quote Greek. Of my acquirements, in that language, I was still proud. I attributed the indifference, with which it was received in the town, where I had kept school, to the rusticity and

and ignorance of the people. As I now moved in the circles of polished life, I ventured, sometimes, when the young ladies had such monstrous colds, as that they could not, by the earnest persuasions of the company, be prevailed on to sing; when it had been frequently observed, that it was quaker meeting, to spout a few lines from the Iliad. It is true, they did not interrupt me with,

But the most sonorous lines of the divine blind bard were received with cold approbation of politeness. One young lady, alone, seemed pleased. She would frequently ask me, to repeat those lines of Wabash poetry. Though once, in the sublime passage of the hero Ulysses, hanging sifty young maidens, with his own hands, in the Odyssey, I heard the term, pedant, pronounced with peculiar emphasis, by a beau, at my back. If I had taken the hint, and passed my Greek

would have heard me with rapture. I have fince known that worthy, indefatigable missionary to the Indians, the Reverend Mr. K—, and the modern Elliot, entertain the same companies, for whole evenings, with speeches in the aboriginal of America, as unintelligible to them, as my insulted Greek.

I was so pleased with the young lady, who approved the Greek heroics, that I determined to make my first essay, in metre, in an ode, addressed to her, by name. I accordingly mustered all the high sounding epithets of the immortal Grecian bard, and scattered them with prosusion, through my ode. I praised her golden locks, and assimilated her to the ox eyed Juno; sent her a correct copy, and dispersed a number of others, among her friends. I asterwards found, that what I intended as the sublimest panegyric, was received as cutting insult. The golden tresses, and

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the ox eyed epithet, the most favourite passages, in my poem, were very unfortunate; as the young lady was remarkable, for very prominent eyes, which refembled what, in horses, are called wall eyes. Her hair was, what is vulgarly called, cartoty. Its unfashionable colour she endeavoured, in vain, to conceal, by the daily use of a leaden comb.

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CHAP. XII.

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Honour's a facred tie, the law of kings, The noble mind's distinguished perfection, Whichaids and strengthens virtue, where it meets her, And imitates her actions, where she's not.

ADDISON.

ARGUMENT.

The Author in imminent Danger of his Life in a Duel.

THE very next morning, after I had presented my ode, and before I had heard of its reception, a young gentleman, very genteelly dreffed, entered our drug room, where I was compounding a cathartic, with my spatula; and, with a very stately air, inquired for Mr. Updike Underhill. Upon being informed that I was the person, with two of the most profound bows, I had ever seen, he advanced . I 2

towards

phasis, said, then sir, I have the honour to present you with a billet, from my friend, Mr. Jasper T——. Two more bows, as stately and low as the former. I took the letter, which was as big as a government all packet; and, in the midst of a large solio sheet, read the sollowing letter, from Mr. Jasper T——, a professed admirer of the young lady, to whom I had addressed my ode, after the manner of the Greeks.

Dear Sir,

1 11/19/21

Them there very extraordinary pare of varies, you did yourself the onner to address to a young lada of my partecling acquaintance calls loudly for explination. I shall be happy to do myself the onner of wasting a few charges of powder with you on the morro morning precisely at one half hour before sun rose at the lower end of — wharsf.

Dear

Dear Sir, I am with grate parsonal estatem your sincere friend, ardent admirer well wisher and umble servant to command, JASPER T——.

Please to be punctual to the hour seconds if you incline.

July 24th, 1782. Thursday A. M. antemerry dying.

Though I was engaged to watch that night, with one of my preceptor's customers; yet, as Mr. Jasper T—, seemed so friendly and civil, I could not find it in my heart, to refuse him, and replied that I would, with pleasure, wait upon the gentleman. Sir, resumed the bearer, you are a man of honour, every inch of you, and I am your most obedient, most obsequious, and most humble servant; and then, making two prosound bows, in the shop, and one more at the door, he retired. He was no sooner departed, than I sat down, to reperuse this elegant and very

very extraordinary billet. I had no particular acquaintance with Mr. Jasper T-, and why he should write to me, at all, puzzled me. The first part of the letter, I doubted not, contained an approbation of my ode, and a request to be indulged with an explanation of some of its peculiar beauties. I began to recollect illnstrations and parodies, from some favourite passages in the Iliad. But, what we were to do, in wasting a few charges of powder, was utterly inexplicable. one time, indeed, I thought it an invitation to shoot partridges, and bethought myself of scouring a long barrelled gun, which had descended as an heir loom in our family; and had, perhaps, killed Indians, on Long Island, in the hands of my brave ancestor, Captain John Underhill. Then again, I reflected, that the lower end of a wharf, in a populous town, was not the most probable place, to spring a covey of partridges. But what puzzled me most,

was his punctual attention to hours, and even seconds. My doubts were all cleared, by the entrance of a fellow fludent, to whom I communicated the letter. He was born in Carolina, and understood the whole business. It is a challenge, said he. A challenge! exclaimed I. For what? Why only, repeated he cooly, to fight a duel, with Mr. Jasper T-, with sword and piftol. Pho! replied I, you banter, Do look at the conclusion of the letter. Will you make me believe that any man, in his fenses, would conclude, with all thefe expressions of esteem and friendship, an invitation to give him an opportunity of cutting my throat, or blowing my brains out? You have been bred in yankee land, replied my fellow student. Men of honour are above the common rules of propriety and common fense. This letter, which is a challenge, bating fome little inaccuracies of grammar and spelling, in substance, I assure you, would not disgrace

grace a man of the highest honour; and, if Mr. Jasper T-acts as much the man of honour, on the wharf, as he has on paper, he will preferve the same stile of good breeding and politeness there alfo. While, with one hand, he, with a deadly longe, passes his sword through your lungs, he will take his hat off, with the other, and bow gracefully to your corps. Lord deliver me from fuch politeness, exclaimed I. It seems to me, by your account of things, that the principal. difference between a man of honour, and a vulgar murderer, is that the latter will kill you in a rage, while the former will write you complaisant letters, and smile in your face, and bow gracefully, while he cuts your throat. Honour, or no honour, I am plaguy forry I accepted his invitation. Come, continued my fellow fludent, you consider this little affair too seriously. I must indoctrinate you. There is no more danger, in these town duels,

duels, than in pounding our great mortar. Why, I fought three duels myself in Carolina, before I was seventeen years old; and one was for an affront offered to the negro wench, who fuckled me : and I declare I had rather fight ten more, than pals once, in a stage waggon, over Horse Neck. I see your antagonist has offered you to bring a fecond. I will go with you. When you arrive on the ground, we seconds shall mark out your position, to stand in, and to be sure, as in case of blood shed, we shall come into difficulty, we shall place you at a pretty respectable distance. You will then turn a copper for the first fire; but I should advise you to grant it to him. This will give him a vast idea of your firmness, and contempt of danger. Your antagonist, with banishment from his country, and the gallows staring him in the face, will be fure not to hit you, on his own account. The ball will pass, at least, ten rods over your head.

You must then discharge your pistol, in the air, and offer him to fire again; as, in the language of the duellift, you will have given him his life, so it will be highly inconfistent, in him, to again attempt yours. We feconds shall immediately interfere, and pronounce you both men of honour. The matter in controverly will be paffed over. You will shake hands, commence warm friends, and the ladies will adore you. Oh! Updike, you are a lucky fellow. I cannot think, faid I, why Mr. Jasper T-, should have fuch bloody defigns against me. I never intended to affront the young lady. Life not a word of that, replied my instructer, as you value your reputation on When he bas fired over your 'change. head, you may confess what you please, with honour; but however inoffenfive you may have been, if you make such a confession before, you are a man of no hondur. You will be posted, in the coffee house.

The

house, for a coward. Notwithstanding the comfortable address of my friend, the thoughts of a premature death, or being crippled for life, diffressed me. Nor was the fear of killing my antagonist, and of what my poor parents would suffer, from my being exposed to infamous punishment, less alarming. I passed some hours of dreadful anxiety; when I was relieved from my diffress, in a way I little apprehended. My challenger, who had lived fome years in town, as a merchant's clerk, viewing me as a raw lad, from the country, that would never dare accept his challenge, when this mellenger returned, was petrified with aftonishment. When affured that I had accepted his challenge, as a man of courage and honour, his heart died within him. His friend had no fooner gone to prepare the piftols, than by communicating the buliness, as a great fecret, to two or three female friends, the intended duel was noised about town.

K

The juffices, felt amen, and grand jurors; convened. Warrants were iffued, and constables dispatched into all quarters, I was apprehended, in the fick man's chamber, where I was watching, by the high theriff, two deputies, three conflables, and eleven flout affiftants; carried, in the dead of the night, before the magistrates, where I met my antagonist, guarded by a platoon of the militia, with a colonel at their head. We were directed to thake hands, make friends, and pronounce, on our henours, that we would drop an affair, which we had, neither of us, any heart to pursue. My acceptance of the challenge, however unintentional, established my reputation, among the bucks and belles, The former pronounced me a man of fpunk and spirit; and the latter were proud of my arm in an evening rural walk on the paved fireet. None dared to call me pedant; and, I verily believe that, if I had spouted a whole Iliad, in the ball 567 room,

terrupt me: for I had proved myself a

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ARGUMENT.

The election is display in the Acquaintence of the Learnest Leafy.

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C H A P. XIII.

The flower of learning, and the bloom of wit. Young.

ARGUMENT.

The Author is bappy, in the Acquaintance of a Learned Lady.

In the circle of my acquaintance, there was a young lady, of not the
most promising person, and, of rather a
vinegar aspect, who was just approximating towards thirty years of age.
Though, by avoiding married parties,
mingling with very young company, dressing airily; shivering in lawn and sarcenet, at meeting, in December; affecting
a girlish lisp, blush, and giggle, she was still
endeavouring to ward off that invidious
appellation of old maid. Upon good
grounds, I am led to believe, that the
charity of the tea table had added to her

years; becaule, from a long acquaintance with her, I could never induce her to remember any event, however trivial, which happened before Lexington battle. The girls, of my age, respected me, as a man of spirit; but I was more fond of being esteemed, as a man of learning. young lady loved literature, and lamented to me herignorance of the Greek. I gave her a decided preference to her rivals. She borrowed books of me, and read them with aftonishing rapidity. From my own little library, and from those of my friends, I procured above fixty volumes for her; among which were Locke on Human Understanding, Stackhoule's Body of Divinity, and Glas's works, not on cookery, but the benignant works of John Glas, the father of Sandiman, and the Sandimanians; in which collection I did not however omit Pope's Homer, and - Bryden's Virgil: and, to my aftonishment, though I knew that her afternoons

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were:

were devoted to the firmfture of caps and bonnets, the peruled those fixty volumes completely, and returned them to me, inless than a month. There was one thing peculiarly pleasing to me, as a man of letters: that the never made dog leaves, or foiled the books; a floyenly practice, of which even great fcholars are fome times guilty. I would, at times, endeavour to draw her into a conversation, upon the author the had recently perufed. She would blufh, look down, and fay that it did not become a young girl, like her, to talk upon such subjects, with a gentleman of my fense. The compliment it contained ever rendered the apology irrefistable. One day, she asked me tolend her a dictionary. 'I immediately procured for her the great Doctor Johnson's, in two volumes folio. About three days afterwards, the offered to return them. Knowing that a dictionary was a work, to which reference was often necessary; and.

and thinking it might be of fome fervice to every lady of her learning, I preffed her to keep it longer. When the replied, with the prettiest lisp imaginable, that they were indeed very pretty flory books; but, fince I had lent them to her, fhe had read them all through twice; and then inquired, with the same gentle lisp, if I could not lend her a book, called Rolling Belly Lettres. I was in absolute astonishment. Virgil's traveller, treading on the fnake in the grafs, was comparatively in perfect composure. I took a folio under each arm, and skipped out of the house, as lightly as if I had had nothing heavier, than a late antifederal election fermon to carry. This learned young lady was amazingly affronted, at my abrupt departure; but, when the cause of it was explained to her, some months after, she endeavoured to perfuade a journeyman tailor, who courted her niece, to challenge me to fight a duel.

duch who cachally persed a challenges upon the of his matter s patteboard par terns; and, I verily believe, would have feat it, by his fecond, if he had not been informed, that my character was vestable lifted, as a man of honour il and ; exceed bes ; solver apported the mode best bud ed) then isoquired, with the fates gentle 1 16. if I could not lend ner a book collect Rolling Belly Laures. I was in about luce allowers Virgit's covoller, treading on the feake in the grafs, was comparatively is prefed compolure. badois) has jour doin tobus offel a sloot And Bent I have before in house it is to too nothing heavier, then a late and bedeen al clother finner to carrie. This learned young laly were aminingly affronted, at to a charge departure, and, fellen ille could be it was emplained to the state some rannile after, the codesponded to best feater increasing the solor who con-red her nized, to chilling a int to hist a Joub CHAP.

CHAP. XIV.

Which learned pedants much affect.

Hudinass

ARGUMENT.

The Aethor quitteth the Study of Gallantry, for that of Physic: He eulogiseth the Greek Tongue, and complimenteth the Professors of Cambridge, Yale, and Dartmouth; and giveth a gentle Hint to carelless Readers.

DISGUSTED with the frivality of the young, and the deceit of the antiquated, I now applied myfelf feduloufly to my studies. Cullen, Munroe, Boerhaave, and Hunter, were my constant companions. As I progressed in valuable science, my admiration of the Greek declined. I now found, that Machaon and Podalirious, the surgeons of Homer, were mere quacks, ignorant of even the application.

nod

tion of plaisters, or the eighteen tailed bandage: and, in botany, inferiour to the Indian Powwows; and that the green ointment, of my learned friend, Doctor Kitteridge, would have immortalized a bone setter, in the Grecian era, and translated him, with Esculapius, to a seat no mong the gods. In justice to that venerable language, and to the learned profestors of Cambridge, Yale, and Dartmouth, I will candidly confess, that my knowledge of it, was now, in the first year of my apprenticeship, of some service to me, in now and then finding the root of the labels cyphered on our gallipots. shall mention a little incident, which happened about this time, as it contains a leffon, valuable to the reader, if he has penetration enough to discover it, and candour enough to apply it to himself. Though I applied mylelf closely to my books; yet, s hours of relaxation were recommended, by my preceptor, I fometimes indulged In the dance, and in fleighing rides. The latter being propoled, at a time when I was without the means of paying my club. I had retired, with discontent, to my chamber; where I accidentally caft my eyes upon a little old fathioned duodecia and bible, with filver class, in the corner of my trunk, a present from my mother, at parting; who had recommended the frequent perufal of it, as my guide in difficulty, and confolation in diffress. Young people, in perplexity, always think of home. The bible reproached me. To remove the unealy fensation, and for the want of something more agreeable to do, I took up the neglected book. No fooner had I unclasped it, than a guinea dropt from the leaves, which had been deposited there, by the generous care of my affectionate mother; and, by my inexcusable inattention, had lain there undiscovered, for more than two years. I hallily inatched the brilliant prize, joined my young

young companions, and resolved that, in gratitude, I would read a chapter in the bible, every remaining day of my life. This resolution I then persevered in, a whole fortnight. As I am on this subject, I will observe, though no zealot, I have since, in the hours of misery and poverty, with which the reader shall be acquainted, in the sequel, drawn treasures of support and consolation, from that blest book, more precious than the gems of Golconda, or the gold of Ophir.

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the acota chamail, the accurace betau-

Mell fkill'd and and and

In every virtuous plant and healing herb,
That spreads her verdant leaf to th' morning ray.
Milton's Comus.

ARGUMENT.

The Author panegyrizes bis Preceptor.

IN June, one thousand seven hundred and eighty sive, I completed my studies. My enlightened, generous preceptor, presented me with a Dispensatory, Cullen's First Lines, and an elegant shaped case of pocket surgical instruments. As it is possible that some friend of his may peruse this work, suffer me to pay him a little tribute of gratitude. He was an unaffected gentleman, and a man of liberal science. In him were united,

the

the acute chymist, the accurate botanift, the skilful operator, and profound He possessed all the essence, physician. without the parade of learning. the most simple language, he would trace the latent disease, to its diagnoftic; and, from his lips, subjects the most abstruse, were rendered familiar to the unlettered man. Excepting when he was with his pupils, or men of science, I never heard him use a technical term. He observed once, that the bold truths of Paracelfus delighted him; but, it partook fo much of the speech of our country practitioners, that he was disgusted with the pomposity of Theophrastus Bombastus. He was both an instructor and parent to his pupils. An instructor in all the depth of science he possessed, and a tender parent in directing them, in the paths of virtue and usefulness. May he long live, to bless his country with the healing

art; and, may he be hereafter bleft himself, in that world, which will open new sources of intelligence, to his inquiring mind.

ARTUMENT.

Destor Underhill visiterd Tellon, and mak-

LATING collessed feme freell in for professional ferrices, rendered certhis morthage and lawvers! clerks, d conde led to make a front tour, to Bollon, for the numpole of purchafing a few medical authors and drugs. I carried letters of ice office, whom the procentor, to sie line Dr. Joleph Cardner, and other conference of the faculty. The wit and wiese of this worthy man AM relific on recollection. The remerks I ande upon this he pladde bulk, national, town born secreted are oblives some apparation their manwere dublies, Local circues, cultoms, and prejudices : CHAP.

midd antismed ad di your dear the

The lady Bauffiere rode on.

ARGUMENT.

Doctor Underbill visiteth Boston, and maketh no Remarks.

HAVING collected fome fmall dues for professional services, rendered certain merchants and lawyers' clerks, I concluded to make a short tour, to Boston. for the purpole of purchasing a few medical authors and drugs. I carried letters of introduction, from my preceptor, to the late Dr. Joseph Gardner, and other gentlemen of the faculty. The wit and wine of this worthy man flill relish on recollection. The remarks I made upon this hospitable, busy, national, town born people; my observations upon their manners, habits, local virtues, customs, and M 4 11 15 prejudices ;

prejudices; the elocution of their principal clergymen; with anecdotes of publick characters, I deal not in private foibles; and a comparitive view of their manners, at the beginning, and near the close of the eighteenth century, are pronounced, by the partiality of some friends, to be original, and to those who know the town, highly interesting. If this home-spun history of private life, shall be approved, these remarks will be published by themselves in a future edition of this work. I quitted Boston, with great reluctance, having seventeen invitations to dinner, besides tea parties, on my hands,

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L2 CHAP.

prejudices; the clocution of their principal

A horner's sting,
And all the wonders of an insect's wing.
Mas. Barragues.

ARGUMENT.

The Author Inspects the Museum at Harvard College: Account of the Wonderful Curiosities, Natural and Artificial, he saw there.

ON my return, I passed through Cambridge; and, by the peculiar politeness and urbanity of the then librarian, I inspected the college museum. Here, to my surprise, I sound the curiosities of all countries, but our own. When I inquired for the natural curiosities of New England, with specimens of the rude arts, arms, and antiquities of the original possessor our soil, I was shewn, for the former, an overgrown gourd shell,

which

which held, I do not recolled how many gallons; some of the shavings of the cannon, cast under the inspection of Colonel M-; a Ruffed wild duck, and the curious fungus of a turnip : and, for the latter, a miniature birch canoe, containing two or three rag aboriginals with paddles, cut from a shingle. This last article, I confess, would not disgrace the baby house of a child, if he was not above feven years of age. To be more serious, I felt then for the reputation of the first seminary of our land. Suppose a Raynal or Buffon thould vifit us; repair to the muleum of the university; eagerly inquiring after the natural productions and original antiquities of our country, what must be the sensations of the respectable rulers of the college, to be obliged to produce, to them, thefe wretched, bauble specimens,

eron's mall concelle, in they produced their

and at the doctors in my photos, I feel out

CHAP,

which held, I do not recolled how many gallons; allows; allows the can-

Asclepiades boasted, that he had articled with fortune, not to be a physician.

latter, a miniature birch cance, contain-

diw al AiRoce UsMsEdN T.ow vai

The Author mounteth his Nag, and setteth out, full Speed, to seek Prastice, Fame, and Fortune, as a Country Prastitioner.

In the autumn of one thousand seven hundred and eighty five, I returned to my parents, who received me with rapture. My father had reared, for me, a likely pie bald mare. Our saddler equipped me with house furniture, not forgetting the little saddle bags, which I richly replenished with drugs, purchased at Boston. With a few books, and my surgeon's instruments, in my portmanteau, and a few dollars in my pocket, I sat out,

with a light heart, to feek practice, fame, and fortune, as a country practitioner.

My primary object was to obtain a place of fettlement. This I imagined an easy talk, from my own acquirements, and the celebrity of my preceptor. My fire flop was at a new township, though tolerably well stocked with a hardy laborious fet of inhabitants. Five physicians of eminence had, within a few years, attempted a fettlement in this place. The first fell a facrifice to strong liquor; the fecond put his truft in horfes, and was ruined, by the loss of a valuable fire; the third quarrelled with the midwife, and was obliged to remove; the fourth having prefcribed, rather unluckily, for a young woman of his acquaintance, grievoufly afflicted with a tympany, went to the Ohio; and the last, being a prudent man, who fold his books and infiruments for wild land, and raised his own crop of medicine, was actually in the way of making

Paidsin

making a great fortune; as,d inigonly den years practice, he left, at his decease, ban estate, both real and personal, which was appraised at one hundred pounds, lawful money. This account was not likely to engage the attention of a young man, upon whose education twice the sum had tolerably well flocked wit belingers insed

In shonext town, I was affured I might do well, as a physician, if I would keep a grog shop, or let myself, as a labourer, id the hay feafan, and keep a school in the winter. The first part of the proposition, L heard with patience inbut; at the bare mention of a school, I fled the town abruptly, In the neighbouring town, they did not want a physician, as an experienced itinerant doctor vilited the place, every March, when the people, had mest leisure to be fick, and take physic. He practifed with great success, especially in flow confumptions, charged very low, and took his pay in any thing and every thing:

thing. Besides, he carried a mould with him, to run pewter spoons, and was equally good at mending a kettle and a constitution.

In this piece, magazines of pills you (py ;
In this piece, magazines of pills you (py ;
In that, like forage, herdelin candicus!!e ;
While litted pettles, branditalit in the sin
Defeend in peals, and civit were declare.

THEMUSER

2 be du bes enconclered violy spectance, impiritore, somberchey, and Quacks: The Char there of a Zearned, a Cheng, a Saferance and a Searned, a Cheng, a Saferance and a Medical Decree.

AT league, i. Such any sectors dence in a dence of leach companies of the contract of t

thing. Belides, becaused a mould with laim, to runXIXvar of mid

quality, each at mending, a leatile, and Here phials, in nice discipline are let, There gallipots are rang'd in alphabet. In this place, magazines of pills you fpy; In that, like forage, herbs in bundles lie; While lifted pettles, brandish'd in the air, Descend in peals, and civil wars declare.

GARTH.

ARGUMENT.

2 be Author encountereth Folly, Ignorance, Impudence, Imbecility, and Quacks: The Characters of a Learned, a Cheap, a Safe, and a Mufical Dottor.

AT length, I fixed my refidence in a town, where four physicians were already in full practice, of fuch contrariety in theory, that I never knew any two of them agree in any practice, but in abusing me, and decrying my skill. It was however four months before I had CHAR

any practice, except the extracting of a tooth, from a corn fed girl, who foun at my lodgings, who used to look wistfully at me, and ask, if the doctorer did not think the tooth ache a fign of love? and fay the felt dreadfully all over; and the application of a young virgin, in the neighbourhood, who wished to be favoured with a private lecture upon the virtues of the favin bush. I verily believe I might have remained there to this day unemployed, if my landlord, a tavern keeper, finding my payment for board rather tardy, had not, by sometimes sending his boy, in a violent hafte, to call me out of meeting, and always vowing I was cute at the trade, at length drawn the attention of the people towards me;

I had now some opportunity of inoreasing my information, by inspecting the practice of my seniors. The principal physician had been regularly educated. As I had been likewise, he affected to pay

M

me fome attention, on purpole to mortify those three quacks, who, he faid, had picked up their knowledge, as they did their medicine, by the way fide. He was a very formal man, in manners and prac-He viewed fresh air highly noxious, in all diseases. I once visited a patient of his, in dog days, whose parched tongue and acrid skin denoted a violent fever. I was almost suffocated, upon entering the room. The windows were closed, and the cracks Auffed with tow; the curtains were drawn close round the patient's bed, which was covered with a rug, and threecomfortable blankets; a large fire was. made in the room; the door lifted, and the key bole flopped; while the Doctor gravely administered irritating stimulants to allay the fever. He carried a favourite practical author, in his bags, and after finding the patient's case, in the index, pulled out a pair of money scales, and, with the utmost nicety, weighed

weighed off the prescribed dose, to the decimal of a drachm. He told me, as a great secret, that about thirteen years and one day past, he had nearly destroyed a patient, by administering half a drachm of pill cochia more than was prescribed in the books. He was called the learned doctor.

The practice of the fecond town phyfician was directly opposite. He preferibed large doses of the most powerful drugs. If he had been inclined to weigh his medicine, I believe it would have been with gross weight, rather than troy. He was an untaught disciple of the English Ratcliffe, careless, daring, and often successful. He was admirable in nervous cases, role cancers, and white swellings. Upon the first symptoms of these flubborn disorders, he would drive them, and the subjects of them, to a state of quiescence. He was called the cheap do for; because he always speedily cured orkilled.

The third physician dealt altogether in simples. The only compound he ever gave, or took, was buttered slip, for a cough. It was said, that, if he did no good, he never did any harm. He was called the safe doctor.

The fourth physician was not celebrated for being learned, safe, or cheap; but he had more practice than all the other three together, for he was a musical* man, and well gifted in prayer.

* Do not let guitars and fiddles possess thy brain, gentle reader. Musical, as here used, is synonymous with entertaining or facetious,

CHAP. XX.

Around bright trophies lay,
Probes, (aws, inciden knives, and tools to flay.
Gann.

ARGUMENT.

Sketch of an Hereditary Doctor, and a Literary Quack: Critical Operation in Surgery.

THERE was another gentleman in town, who had some pretentions
to the character of a physician: even the
same pretentions with the crowned heads
of Europe, to their wisdom, power, and
greatness. He derived it from his birth;
for he was the seventh son of a seventh
son, and his mother was a doctress. He
did not indeed bear the name or rank,
but I remember him with the learned;
as he was sometimes called to visit a patient, at that critical, interesting period,
M' 2 when

when the other physicians had given him over; but his ordinary practice lay wholly among sheep, horses, and cattle. He also could boast of astonishing success, and was as proud and opinionated as the best of them; and, for aught I know, it was as instructive to hear him talk of his ringtones, wind galls, and spavins, as to hear our first physician descant upon his paroxysms and peripneumony.

Being sent for, one day, to attend a man whose leg was said to be broken, by a fall from a frame at a raising, I found, upon my arrival at the patient's, that a brother of the faculty, from the vicinity, had arrived before me, and completed the operation. He was celebrated for his skill in desperate cases; and universally allowed to be a man of learning. He had prescribed a gill of burnt brandy, with a pepper pod in it, to keep up the patient's spirits; under the operation, and took another himself, to keep his hand sleady. He splintered

tered the fractured limb, with the bone of two pair of old fashioned stays, he had caused to be ript to pieces and bound round the leg, with all the garters in the neighbourhood. He bowed gracefully, as I entered, and regretted extremely that he had not my affistance in setting the bones; and with a loud voice, and the most unparalleled affurance, began to lay the cafe before me, and amplify the operation he had performed. Sir, said he, when I came to view the patient, I had little hopes of faving his life. I found the two leffer bones of the leg, the musa and the triftis shivered into a thousand splinters. While the larger bone, the ambobus, had happily escaped unhurt. Perceiving I could scarce refrain from laughing, and was about to speak; fir, said he, winking upon me, I perceive you are one of us men of science, and I wish you to suspend your opinion, until a private consultation; lest our conversation may alarm the patient

Onne quod exitin Ham, feu Gracum, five Latinum.

Effe genus neutrum, fic invariabile nomen.

By the way, mind, these learned languages are apt to make the professors of them very thirsty. While the toddy was making, he proceeded. When I pondered this persilous, piteous, pertinacious, pestiferous, petrifying case, I immediately thought of the directions of the learned doctors Hudibras and Mc'Fingal, not forgetting, as the wound was on the leg, the great Crookshank's thurch history. When we had drunk our liquor, of which he took four fifths, by his direction a new mug was made a little stronger, and we retired:

I am much obliged to you, said he, for not discovering my ignorance, to these people; though, it is ten to one, if I had not rather convinced the blockheads of yours,

yours, if you had attempted it. A regular bred physician, sometime since, attempted this. He declared, over the fick man's bed, that I was ignorant, and prefuming. I replied that he was a quack; and offered to leave our pretentions to knowl. edge, to the company, which confifted of a midwife, two experienced nurles, and some others, not so eminent for learning. He quoted Cullen and Cheffelden; and I Tully and Virgil. Until at length, when I had nearly exhausted my stock of cant phrases, and he was gaining the attention of our judges, I luckily bethought me of Lilly's Grammar. I began Propria quæ maribus; and before I had got twenty lines, the opinion of the audience was apparently in my favour. They judged naturally enough, that I was the most learned man, because the most unintelligi-This raised the doctor's ire so much that from disputing me, he began to berate them for a parcel of fools, fots, and

of such an ignoramus as me. This quickly decided the contest in my favour. The
old nurses raised their voices, the midwife her broom stick, and the whole
train of mob caped judges, their skinny
sists, and we drove him out of the house
in triumph. Our victory was so complete, that, in the military stile, we did not
allow him to remain on the field to bury
his dead.

But it is time to tell you who I am. Sir, I drink your health. In brief, fir, I am the fon of a respectable elergyman, received a college education, entered into merchandize, failed, and, by a train of misfortunes, was obliged to commence doctor, for sustenance. I settled myself in this back country. At first I was applied to chiefly, in desperate cases; where no reputation is lost, if the patient dies, and much gained, if he recovers. I have performed some surprising cures; but how

how I cannot tell you, except it, was by allowing my patients small beer, or any thing elfe they hankered after, which I have heard was sometimes efficacious, in the crifis of a fever. But talking of drink, fir, I wish your health. I believe I have never injured any persons, by my prefcriptions. A powdered, burnt crust, chalk, and juice of beets and carrots are my most powerful medicines. We can be of mutual fervice to each other; nurle, another mug. We doctors find this a very difficult case. As I have borne down these country quacks, by superiour effrontery, I can recommend you to full practice. I will call you to confult with me, in difficult cases; for, as I was saying, fir, I wish your good health, mine are all difficult cases; and you, in return, shall lend me books, and give me fuch inftructions as will enable me to do good, as well as get fame and bread. The proposal was reasonable. I closed with it. He emptied

emptied the third mug, and we returned to our patient. When the dressings were removed, I discovered that there was not the slightest fracture of the sibula or tibia; but only a slight contusion on the patula, which would perhaps not have alarmed any other person, but our patient, who was a rich old bachelor. I recommended an emollient, which my learned brother acquiesced in, saying, with his usual air, that it was the very application he intended, having applied the garters and whalebone, merely to concoct the trissis, the musa and the ambobus sirmly together.

A young girl, at the door, shewed him a wound on her elbow, which she had received in struggling about red ears at a husking; which he gravely pronounced to be a testula in ano. This gentleman is really a man of abilities; has since made valuable acquirements in the knowledge of the human machine, and the materia

steria medica. If he could be led to subflitute the aquatic draughts of Doctor Sangrado, as a succedaneum for the diffusible stimuli of Brown, he would become useful in the faculty, and yet see happy days.

The doctor kept his word. He read my books, received my instructions, and recommended me to his patients. as I copied my preceptor, in the simplicity of my language I never attempted to excite the fear of my patients, to magnify my skill; and could not reduce three fractured bones in a limb, which contained but two. My advice was little attended to, except when backed with that of my pupil, accompanied with frequent quotations from Lilly. He obtained all the credit of our fuccess; and the people generally supposed me a young man of moderate talents, whom the learned doctor might make something of, in a course of years.

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teria medica. If he could be led to lub-

Forman's relief the healing art was given;
A wife physician is the boon of heaven.

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ARGUMEN The yaquad

A Medical Confultation.

A MERRY incident gave a perfect inlight into the practice of the feveral physicians l'have just eulogized, 'A drunken jockey, having fallen from his horfe, at a public review, was taken up fenfelels, and extended upon the long table of the tavern. He foon recovered his breath, and groated most piteously. As his head firuck the ground first, it was apprehended by some, unacquainted with its folidity, that he had fractured his fkull. The faculty haftened, from all quarters, to his affistance. The learned, serupulous physician, after requesting that the doors and windows might be shut, ap-MART proached

proached the patient; and, with a stately air, declined giving his opinion, as he had unfortunately left at home his Pringle on contunous.

The cheap doctor immediately pronounced the wound a compound fracture, prescribed half a dose of crude opium, and called for the trepanning instruments.

The sale doctor proposed brown paper, dipped in rum and cobwebs, to saunch the blood. The popular physician, the musical doctor, told us a jovial story; and then suddenly relaxing his features, observed, that he viewed the groaning wretch as a monument of justice: that he, who spent his days in tormenting horses, should now, by the agency of the same animal, he brought to death's door, an event, which he thought ought to be set home upon our minds by prayer.

While my new pupil, pressing through the crowd, begged that he might state the case to the company; and, with an audi-

ble voice, winking upon me, began. The learned doctor Nominativo Hoc Caput, in his treatife on brains, observes that, the feat of the foul may be known, from the affections of the man. The residence of a wife man's foul is in his cars; a glutton's, in his palate; a gallant's, in his lips; an old maid's, in her tongue; a dancer's, in his toes; a drunkard's, inhis throat. By the way, landlord, give us a button of fling. When we learned wish to know if a wound endangers life, we confequently inquire into the affections of the patient, and see if the wound injures the feat of his foul. If that efcapes, however deep and ghaftly the wound, we pronounce life in no danger. A horse jockey's soul-gentlemen, I wish your healths, is in his heel, under the left four. When I was purfuing my fludies, in the hospitals in England, I once faw feventeen horse jockies, some of whom were noblemen, killed by the fall of a fcaffold

feaffold in Newmarket, and all wounded in the heel. I wenty others, with their arms, backs, and necks broken, furvived. I faw one noble jockey, with his nominativo caret, which is Greek for a nobleman's head, split entirely open. His brains ran down his face, like the white of a broken egg; but, as his heel was unhurt, he furvived; and his judgment in horses is faid not to be the least impaired. Come, pull off the patient's boot, while I drink his better health. Charmed with the harrangue, some of the spectators were about following his directions, when the other doctors interfered. They had heard him, with disdainful impatience, and now each raised his voice, to support his particular opinion, backed by his adherents. Bring the brown paper-compound fracturecobwebs I say-hand the trepanning instruments—give us some tod, and pull off the boot, echoed from all quarters. landlord forbad quarrelling in his house. The N 2

150 . THE ALGERINE

The whole company rushed out, to form a ring on the green, for the medical professors; and they to a consultation of sisty custs. The practitioner in sheep, horses, and cattle, poured a dose of urine and molasses down the patient's throat; who soon so happily recovered as to pursue his vocation, swop horses three times, play twenty rubbers of all sours, and get dead drunk again before sunset.

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CHAP.

CHAP. XXII.

was told that the columniation of his saw

To kinder ikies, where gentler minners seign, We turn.

-12 THE TO GOLDSNITH'S TRAVELLER OF

ARGUMENT.

Disappointed in the North, the Author seeketh Treasure in the South.

As my practice increased, my drugs decreased. At the expiration of eighteen months, I found my phials, gallipots, and purse, empty; and my day book full of items. To present a doctor's bill, under seven years, or until my patients died, in which I was not nigh so fortunate as my brother functioners, was complete ruin to my future practice. To draw upon my father, who had already done for me beyond his ability, was still worse. I had often heard the southern states spoken of, as the high road to fortune. I

CHARLO

was told that the inhabitants were immensely opulent, paid high fees with profulion, and were extremely partial to the characteristic industry of their New England brethren. By the advice of our attorney, I lodged my accompt books in his office, with a general power to collect. He advanced me a fum fufficient to pay my travelling expenses; and, with my books and furgeon's instruments, I sat out, in the Rage, for the fouthward ; condemning the illiberality and ignorance of our own people, which prevented the due encouragement of genius, and made them the prey of quacks; intending, after a few years of successful practice, toreturn in my own carriage, and close a life of reputation and independence, in my bleic mid to my fatur native flate. and my langer, who had wheat go done

for me before and ability was that we do

I had often head the lookers bares

becaused or poor destroy's leaderless

and bec HA P. XXIII.

One not vers'd in schoole,
But strong in sense, and wife without the rules.
Pors.

ARGUMENT.

Anecdotes of Doctor Benjamin Frankling without the Author visits in Philadelphia?

I CARRIED a request to the late Doctor Benjamin Franklin, then president of the state of Pennsylvania, for certain papers, I was to deliver further southward. I anticipated much pleasure, from the interview with this truly great man: To see one, who, from small beginnings, by the sole exertion of native genius, and indefatigable industry, had raised himself to the pinnacle of politics and letters. a man, who, from an humble porter's boy, had elevated himself to be the desirable companion of the great

ones

ones of the earth: who, from trundling a wheelbarrow in bye lanes, had been advanced to pass in splendour, through the courts of kings; and, from hawking vile ballads, to the contracting and signing treaties, which gave peace and independence to three millions of his fellow citizens, was a sight interesting in the extreme.

I found the doctor furrounded by company, most of whom were young people. He received me with the attention due to a young franger. He dispatched a person for the papers I wanted; asked me politely to be feated; inquired after the family I sprang from; and told me a pleasing anecdote of my brave ancestor, Captain Underhill. I found, in the doctor, all that simplicity of language, which is remarkable in the fragment of his life, published since his decease; and which was conspicuous in my medical preceptor. I have fince been in a room a few 303 (202 hours

Hours with Governous Jay, of New York; have heard of the late Governous Livingston, of New Jersey; and am now confirmed in the opinion, I have suggested, that men of genuine merit, as they possess the essence, need not the parade of great knowledge. A rich man is often plain in his attire, and the man, who has abundant treasures of learning, simple in his manners and stile.

The doctor, in early life, was economical from principle; in his latter days, perhaps from habit. Poor Richard held the purse strings of the president of Pennsylvania. Permit me to illustrate this observation, by an anecdote. Soon after I was introduced, an airy, thoughtless relation, from a New England state, entered the room. It seems he was on a party of pleasure, and had been so much involved in it, for three weeks, as not to have paid his respects to his venerable relative. The purpose of his present

present wifit was to solicit the loan of a fmall fum of money, to enable him to pay his bills, and transport himself home. He preluded his request, with a detail of embarrassments, which might have befallen the most circumspect. He said that he had loaded a vessel for B-, and as he did not deal on credit, had purchased beyond his current cash, and could not readily procure a draft upon home. The doctor, inquiring how much he wanted, he replied, with some hesitation, fiftydollars. The benevolent old gentleman went to his escritoir, and counted him out an hundred. He received them with many promises of punctual payment, and hastily took up the writing implements, to draught a note of band, for the cash. The doctor, who faw into the nature of the borrower's embarrassments, better than he was aware; and was pofferfed with the improbability of ever recovering his cash again, stepped across the Dielent.

room, laying his hand gently upon bis cousin's arm, faid, stop cousin, we will save the paper; a quarter of a sheet is not of great value, but it is worth faving : conveying, at once, a liberal gift and gentle reprimand for the borrower's prevarication and extravagance. Since I am talking of Franklin, the reader may be as unwilling to leave him as I was. Allow me to relate another anecdote. do not recollect how the conversation was introduced; but a young person in company, mentioned his furprize, that the possession of great riches should ever be attended with fuch anxiety and folicitude : and instanced Mr. R-M-, who, he faid, though in possession of unbounded wealth, yet was as busy and more anxious, than the most assiduous clerk in his counting house. The doctor took an apple from a fruit balket, and presented it to a little child, who could just totter about the room. The child could scarce grafp

158 THE ALGERINE

grafp it in his hand. He then gave it another, which occupied the other hand. Then choosing a third, remarkable for its fize and beauty, he presented that also. The child, after many ineffectual attempts to hold the three, dropped the last on the carpet, and burst into tears. See there, said the philosopher; there is a little man, with more riches than he can enjoy.

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William to Said Mark was a statement

CHAP. XXIV.

St. Stephen's day, that holy morn,
As he to church trudg'd by, fir,
He heard the beagles, heard the born,
And law poor puls foud by, fir,

His book he shut, his flock forsook,
And threw aside his gown, fir,
And strode his mare to chase the hare,
And tally ho the hound, sir.

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SPORTING SONG

ARGUMENT.

Religious Exercises in a Southern State.

IN one of the states, southward of Philadelphia, I was invited, on a funday, to go to church. I will not say which, as I am loth to offend; and our fashionable fellow citizens of the south arm of the union may not think divine service any credit to them. My stiend apologized for inviting me to so hum drum

drum an amusement, by affuring me, that immediately after service, there was to be a famous match run for a purfe of a thoufand dollars, besides private bets, between 'Squire L's imported horse, Slammerkin, and Colonel F's bay mare, Jenny Driver. When we arrived at the church, we found a brilliant collection of well dreffed people, anxiously waiting the arrival of the parson, who, it feems, had a small branch of the river M- to pass; and, we afterwards learned, was detained by the absence of his negro boy, who was to ferry him over. Soon after, our impatience was relieved, by the arrival of the parson, in his canonicals: a young man, not of the most mortified countenance, who, with a switch, called supple jack, in his hand, belaboured the back and head of the faulty slave, all the way from the water to the church door; accompanying every stroke, with suitable language. He entered the church, and we followed.

He ascended the reading desk, and, with his face glowing with the exercise of his supple jack, began the service with, I said I will take heed unto my ways, that I fin not with my tongue. I will keep my tongue as it were with a bridle, when I am before the wicked. When I mused the fire burned within me, and I spake with my He preached an anitongue, &c. &c. mated discourse, of eleven minutes, upon the practical duties of religion, from these words, remember the fabbath day, to keep itholy; and read the fourth commandment, in the communion. The whole congregation prayed fervently, that their hearts might be inclined to keep this holy law. The bleffing was pronounced; and parlon and people haftened to the horse race. I found the parlon as much respected on the turf, as upon the haffoc. one of the judges of the race; descanted, in the language of the turf, upon the points of the two rival horses, and the

O 2 leeve

fleeve of his cassoc was heavy laden, with the principal bets. The considence of his parishioners was not ill founded; for they assured me, upon oath and honour, that he was a gentleman, of as much uprightness as his grace the archbishop of Canterbury. Ay, they would sport him for a sermon or a song, against any parson in the union.

The whole of this extraordinary scene was novel to me. Besides, a certain staple of New England I had with me, called conscience, made my situation, in even the passive part I bore in it, so awkward and uneasy, that I could not resirain from observing to my friend my surprise at the parson's conduct, in chastising his servant immediately before divine service. My friend was so happily instructed by the habits of these liberal, enlightened people, that he could not even comprehend the tendency of my remark. He supposed it levelled at the improprie-

ty, not of the minister, but the man; not at the act, but the severity of the chastisement : and observed, with warmth, that the parson served the villain right, and, that if he had been his flave, he would have killed the black rascal, if he was fure he should have to pay an hundred guineas to the public treasury for him. I will note here, that the reader is requested, whenever he meets with quotations of fpeeches, in the above scenes, excepting those during divine service, that he will please, that is, if his habits of life will permit, to interlard those quotations with about as many oaths, as they contain monosylables. He may rest assured, that it will render the scene abundantly more natural. It is true, I might have inferted them myself, and supported thus doing, by illustrations and parodies from grave authors; but I never fwear profanely myself, and I think it almost as bad to oblige my readers to purchase the imprecations.

precations of others. I give this hint of the introduction of oaths, for the benefit of my readers to the fouthward of Philadelphia; who, however they may enjoy a fcene, which reflects fuch honour upon their country, when feafoned with thefe palatable expletives, without them perhaps would esteem it as tasteless and vapid, as a game at cards or billiards, without bets; or boiled veal or turkey, without ham.

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CHAP. XXV.

Man nover is but always to be bleft.

Porse

ARGUMENT.

Success of the Doctor's Southern Expedition:

He is in Distress: Contemplates a School:

Prefers a Surgeon's Birth, on board at
Ship, bound to Africa, Via London.

I FOUND the southern states not more engaging; to a young practicationer, than the northern. In the sea ports of both, the business was engrossed by men of established practice and eminence. In the interiour country, the people could not distinguish, or encourage merit. The gains were small, and tardily collected; and, in both wings of the union, and I believe every where else, fortune

fortune and fame are generally to be acquired in the learned professions, solely, by a patient, undeviating application to local business.

If diffipation could have afforded pleafure, to a mind yearning after professional fame and independence, I might, fo long as my money lasted, have been happy, at the fouthward. I was often invited to the turf; and, might have had the honour of being intoxicated frequently, with the most respectable characters. An affociation with the well educated of the other fex was not fo readily attained. There was a haughty referve, in the manners of the young ladies. attempt at familiarity, in a young stranger, habituated to the focial, but respectful intercourse, customary in the northern states, excited alarm. With my New England ideas, I could not help viewing, in the anxious efforts of their parents and relatives, to repel every ap proach to innocent andeven chastened intercourse, a strong fuspicion of that virtue, they were folicitous to protect.

Depressed by the gloomy view of my prospects; and determined never to face my parents again, under circumstances, which would be burthensome to them, I attempted to obtain practice in the town of F-, in Virginia, but in vain. The very decorum, prudence, and economy, which would have enhanced my character at home, were here construed into poverty of spirit. To obtain medical practice, it was expedient, to sport, bet, drink, swear, &c. with my patients. My purse forbad the former; my habits of My cash wasted, and I life the latter. was near fuffering. I was obliged to difpose of my books, for present sublistance; and, in that country, books were not the prime articles of commerce. To avoid starving, I again contemplated keeping a school. In that country, knowledge was

viewed

viewed as a handicraft trade. The school mafters, before the war, had been usually collected from unfortunate European youth, of some school learning, sold for their passage into America. So that to purchase a school master and a negro was almost fynonimous. Mr. I-n, and fome other citizens of the world, who had been cast among them, had by their writings, influence, and example, 'brought the knowledge of letters into some repute, fince the revolution; but, I believe, those excellent men have yet to lament the general inefficacy of their liberal efforts. This statement, and my own prior experience in school keeping, would have determined me rather to have prefered labouring, with the slaves on their plantations, than fuftaining the flavery and contempt of a school.

When reduced to my last dollar; and beginning to suffer, from the embarrassments of debt, I was invited, by a sea captain

captain, who knew my friends, to accept the birth of furgeon, in his thip. Every new pursuit has its flattering prospects. I was encouraged by handfome wages, and a privilege in the ship, to carry an adventure; for the purchase of which, the owners were to advance me, on account of my pay. I was to be companion to the captain, and have a fine chance of feeing the world. To quit my home, for all parts of the union I confidered as home; to tempt the perilous ocean, and encounter the severities of a sea faring life, the difeases of torrid climes, and perhaps a total separation from my friends and parents, was melancholy; but the defire to fee the world, to acquire practical knowledge, in my profession, to obtain property, added to the necessity of immediate fubfistance, and the horrours of a jail, determined me to accept his offer. I accordingly entered surgeon, on board the ship Freedom, Captain Sidney Russell AHOP commander,

commander, freighted with tobacco, bound to London, and thence to the coaft of Africa. I had little to do in my palfage to London. My destination, as a furgeon, being principally in the voyage from that city to the African coast, and thence to the West Indies; and, if I had not suffered from a previous naufea or fea fickness, the novelty of the fcene would have rendered me tolerably happy. In the perturbation of my thoughts, I had omitted writing to my parents of the places of my deflination. This careless omission afterwards, caused them and me much trouble. We arrived fafely in the Downs.

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CHAP.

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Bar C H A P. C XXVI.

Now mark a spot or two,
That so much beauty would do well to purge;
And show this queen of cities, that so fair,
May yet be foul, so witty, yet not wife,
Cowren.

ARGUMENT.

London.

THE ship being fold, and another purchased, while the latter was sitting out, at Plymouth, for her voyage to Africa. I was ordered, by the captain, to London, to procure our imedicine chest, and case of surgical instruments. Here a field of boundless remark opened itself to me.

Men of unbounded affluence, in plain attire, living within the rules of the most rigid economy; crowds of no lubstance, structing in embroidery and lace; people,

ple, whose little smoky fire of coals was rendered cheerless by excise, and their daily draught of beer embittered by taxes; who administer to the luxury of penfioners and place men, in every comfort, convenience, or even necessary of life they partake; who are entangled by innumerable penal laws, to the breach of which, banishment and the gallows are almost universally annexed; a motley race, in whose mongrel veins runs the blood of all nations, speaking with pointed contempt of the fat burgo mafter of Amsterdam, the cheerful French pealant, the hardy tiller of the Swiss cantons, and the independent farmer of America; rotting in dungeons, languishing wretched lives in fœtid jails, and boafting of the GLORIOUS FREEDOM OF ENGLISHMEN : hereditary fenators, ignorant and inattentive to the welfare of their country, and unacquainted with the geography of its foreign possessions; and politicians,

in coffee houses, without one foot of soil, or one guinea in their pockets, vaunting, with national pride, of our victories, our colonies, our minister, our magna charta, and our conflitution ! I could not refrain from adopting the language of Doctor Young, and exclaiming in parody,

How poor, how rich, how abject, how august, How complicate, how wonderful are Britons! How palling wonder they who made them fuch, Who center'd in their make fuch strange extremes Of different nations, marveloully mix'd. Connexion exquisite of distant climes, As men, trod worms, as Englishmen, high gods.

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CHAP. XXVII.

Thus has he, and many more of the same breed, that, I know, the drossy age doats on, only got the tune of the time and outward habit of encounter; a kind of yesty collection, which carries through and through the most fond and winnowed opinions; if you blow them to their trial, the bubbles are out.

SHARESPEARE.

ARGUMENT.

terestatives by the name was

The Author passeth by the Lions in the Tower, and the other Insignia of British Royalty, and seeth a greater Curiosity, called Thomas Paine, Author of the Rights of Man: Description of his Person, Habit, and Manners: In this Chapter due meed is rendered to a great American Historical Painter, and a prose Palinode over our lack of the Fine Arts.

OMITTING the lions in the tower, the regalia in the jewel office, and the

which Englishmen are so justly proud, I shall content myself, with mentioning the most singular curiosity, I saw in London. It was the celebrated Thomas Paine, author of Common Sense, the Rights of Man, and other writings, whose tendency is to overturn ancient opinions of government and religion.

I met this interesting personage, at the lodgings of the son of a late patriotic A-merican governour; whose genius, in the fine art of historical painting, whose sortie at Gibralter, whose slowing drapery, faithful and bold expression, in the portraits of our beloved president, and other leaders, both military and political, in our glorious revolution; when the love of the sine arts shall be disseminated in our land, will leave posterity to regret and admire the imbecility of contemporary patronage.

Thomas Paine resembled the great as posse to the Gentiles, not more in his

cution

zeal

neal and fability of argument, than in perional appearance; for, like that fervid apolite, his bodily presence was both mean and contemptible. When I faw him, he was dreffed in a firuff coloured coat, olive velvet velt, drab breeches, coarfe hole. His thee backles of the fize of half a dollar. A bob tailed wig covered that head, which worked fuch mickle wee to courts and kings. If I should [attempt to deferibe it, it would be in the Time Rile and principle, with which the veteran foldier bepraifeth an old dandard : the more tattered, the more glorious. It is probable that this was the fame identical wig, under the shadow of whole curls, he wrote Common Senfe in America, many years before. He was a spare man, rather under fize ; fubject to the extreme of low, and highly exhilirated spirits; often fat referved in compaby ; feldom mingled in common chit chat. But when a man of fenfe and elo-Lower cution.

cution was present, and the company numerous, he delighted in advancing the most unaccountable, and often the most whimfical, paradoxes; which he defended in his own plaufible manner. If encouraged by success, or the applause of the company, his countenance was animated, with an expression of feature, which, on ordinary occasions, one would look for in vain, in a man fo much celebrated for acuteness of thought; but if interrupted by extraneous observation, by the inattention of his auditory, or in an irritable moment, even by the accidental fall of the poker, he would retire into himself, and no persuations could induce him to proceed upon the most favourite. topic, a va vitnuas a dini a wond solled

tions name of Peter Pindar, that the mi-

nority, in all deliberative bodies, onget,

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ter fauled. You must grant ma, laid Lie-

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common Scale, that the proportion of CHAP.

G H A P. XXVIII.

was prefere, and the company na-

He could diffinguish and divide,

A bair 'twist south and south west side;

He'd undertake to prove by force

Of argument, a man's no horse;

He'd prove a buzzard is no sowl,

And that a road MAY BE AN OWL.

HUDIBRAS.

ARGUMENT.

Curious Argument, between Thomas Paine and the noted Peter Pindar: Peter setteth a Wit Noose, and catcheth Thomas, in one of his own Logic Traps.

I HEARD Thomas Paine once affert, in the presence of Mr. Wolcott, better known, in this country, by the facetious name of Peter Pindar, that the minority, in all deliberative bodies, ought, in all cases, to govern the majority. Peter smiled. You must grant me, said Uncommon Sense, that the proportion of

men of fense, to the ignorant among mankind, is at least as twenty, thirty, or even forty nine, to an hundred. The majority of mankind are confequently most prone to errour; and, if we would atchieve right, the minority ought, in all cases, to govern. Peter continued to smile archly. If we look to experience, continued Paine, for there are no conclusions I more prize than those drawn, not from speculation, but plain matter of fact, we shall find an examination into the debates of all deliberative bodies, in our favour. To proceed no farther than your country, Mr. Wolcott, I love to look at home. Suppofe the resolutions of the houses of lords and commons had been determined by this falutary rule; why, the fenfible minority would have governed. George Washington would have been a private citizen : and the United States of America mere colonies, dependent on the Brittish crown. As a patriotic Englishman, Today

will

will you not confess, that this would have been better than to have these United States independent, with the illustrious Washington at their head, by their wisdom confounding the juggling efforts of your ministry to embroil them; and to have the comfortable prospect before you, that from the extent of their territory, their maritime refource, their natural encrease, the asylum they offer to emigrants. in the course of two centuries, Scotland and Ireland, if the United States have not too much real pride to attempt it, may be reduced to the same dependence upon them, as your West India islands now have upon you: and even England, haughty England, thrown in as a make weight, in the future treaty between them and the French nation. Peter, who had listened with great seeming attention, now mildly replied. I will not fay but that your arguments are cogent, though not entirely convincing. As it is a subject rather 1600

rather out of my line, I will, for form fake, hold the negative of your proposition, and leave it to the good company, which is right. Agreed, faid Paine, who faw himself surrounded by his admirers. Well, gentlemen, faid Peter, with all the gravity of a speaker of the house of commons; you, that are of the opinion that the minority, in all deliberative hodies, ought, in all cases, to govern the majority, please to rife in the affirmative. Paine immediately stood up himself, and, as he had forefeen, we all rofe in his favour. Then I rise in the negative, cried Peter. I am the wife minority, who ought, in all cases, to govern your ignorant majority; and, confequently, upon your own principles, I carry the vote. Let it be recorded.

This unexpected manageuvre raised a hearty laugh. Paine retired from the presence of triumphant wit, mortified with being foiled at his own weapons.

Q

CHAP.

CHAP. XXIX.

eer and of the line, I will, for homes

Fierce Roberspierre strides o'er the crimson'd scene,
And howls for lamp posts and the guillotine;
While wretched Paine, to 'scape the bloody strife,
Damns his mean soul to save his meaner life.

AUTHOR'S Manuscript Poems.

ARGUMENT.

Ressonable Conjectures upon the Motives, which induced Thomas Paine to write that little Book, called the Age of Ressort.

IN the frequent interviews I had with this celebrated republican apostle, I never heard him express the least doubt of, or cast the smallest reslection upon revealed religion. He spake of the glowing expressions of the Jewish prophets with servour; and had quoted liberally from the scriptures, in his Com-

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mon Sense. How he came to write that unreasonable little pamphlet, called the Age of Reason, I am at a loss to conjecture. The probable opinion attributes it to his passion for paradox; that this small morfel of infidelity was offered as a facrifice to fave his life from the devouring cruelty of Roberspierre, that Moloch of the French nation. It probably had its defired effect; for annihilating revealed-religion could not but afford a diabolical pleasure, to that ferocious wretch and his inhuman affociates, who could not exped a fandion for their cruelties, while the least vestige of any thing sacred remained among men.

When the reign of the terrorists ceased, an apology was expected; and, even by the pious, yet catholic American, would have been received. To the offended religion of his country no propitiatory sacrifice was made. This missionary of vice has proceeded profelyting.

He has added fecond parts, and made other, and audacious adjuncts to deifu. No might nor greatness escapes him. He has vilified a great prophet, the faviour of the Gentiles : he has railed at Washington, a saviour of his country. A talleful, though irreligious scholar might tolerate a chastised scepticism, if exhibited by an acute Hume, or an eloquent Bolingbroke. But one cannot reprefs the irritability of the fiery Hotspur, when one beholds the pillars of morality fraken by the rude thock of this modern randal, The reader should learn, that his palery fystem is only an *outrage of wine; and that it is in the ale house, he most vigoroufly affaults the authority of the prophcoless apology was expedica

by the picus, * Mr. Johnson, a respectable bookseller in St. Paul's church yard, London, has afferted that Mr. Paine's tongue used to flow most freely against revealed religion, when he was most intoxicated with " ale, or viler liquors,"

ets, and laughs most loudly at the gospel, when in his cups

I have preferved an epigram of Peter Pindar's, written, originally, in a blank leaf of acopy of Paine's Age of Realon, and not inferted in any of his works. Acres Books of thick is at with

BPIGRAM.

Tommy Paine wrote this book to prove that the bible Was an old woman's dream of fancies most idle; That Solomon's proverby were made by low livers, That prophets were fellows, who fang femiquavers; That religion and miracles all were a jest, And the Devil in terment a tale of the prieft. The Beel sebub's absence from hell I'll maintain, Yet we all must allow that the DEVIL'S IN PAINS.

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CHAP. XXX.

Man hard of heart to man! of horrid things

Most horrid! mid stupendous highly strange!

Hear it not ye stars!

And thou pale moon! turn paler at the sound:

Man is to man the forest surest ill!

THE COMPLAIRT.

ARGUMENT.

The Author fails for the Cook of Africa:
Manner of purchasing Negro Slaves.

ON the eighteenth of July, one thouland leven hundred and eighty eight, I received orders, from my captain, to join the ship in the Downs. I accordingly took passage in a post chaise; and, after a rapid journey of seventy sour miles, arrived, the same afternoon at Deal; and the next morning entered as surgeon, on board the ship Sympathy, of three hundred tons, and thirty eight men,

Captain Sydney Ruffell commander of bound to the coast of Africa, thence to Barbadoes, and to South Garolina with a car go of flaves.

We were favoured with a clear fky and pleafant gales; and, after a flore and agreeable voyage, we touched at Porte Santo, one of the Madeira iffes; where we watered and fupplied ourselves with fresh provisions in abundance, to which the captain added, at my requell, a quantity of Madeira, malmfey, and tens wines, for the fick. We had a fine run, from the Madeiras to the Canary ides. " The morning after we failed, I was highly gratified with a full view of the island and peak of Teneriff; which made its up pearance the day before, rising above the ocean, at one hundred miles diffances We anchored off Fuertuventura one of the Canaries, in a good bottom. I went on thore, with the mate, to procure green vegetables; as I ever effected them the best 11.500

ferry. Before we had reached the Madeiras, though I had stored our medicine chest with the best antiscorbutics, and we had a plenty of dried vegetables on board, yet the scurvy had began to infest us. A plentiful distribution of green vegetables, after our arrival at Porto Santo, some expelled it from the crew. At Fueturentura, I was delighted with the wild notes of the Canary bird, far surpassing the most excellent of those I had seen in cases, in the United States.

I was anxious to visit the Cape de Verdillands; but, our course being too far all, we can down to the little; island of Caree, to which the contentions of the English and French erowns have annexed its only importance. The French officers received us with politeness, and were extremely anxious for news, from their parent country. Soon after, we dropt anather off. Loango city; upon a small well

well peopled illand, near the coast of Congo or lower Guinea, in pollotion of the Portuguele Our captain carried his papers on fhore, and, the next day, weighed anchor and flood in for the continent. Alb hands were now employed to unlade the thip, and the cargo was deposited in a Portuguele factory, at a place called Cacongo, near the mouth of the river Zuire. The day after our arrival at Can congo, feveral Portuguefo and Negro merchants, hardly diftinguishable however, by their manners, employments, or complexions, came to confer with the captain. about the purchase of our cargo of laves. They contracted to deliver him two hundred and fifty head of flaves, in fifteen days' time. To hear thefe men converte upon the purchase of human beings, with the fame indifference, land mearly in the fame language, as if they were contracte ing for fo many head of cattle or fwine, shouled me exceedingly, when it Rupke **fuffered**

fuffered my imagination to rove to the habitation of thefe victims to this infamous, cruel commerce, and fancied that I law the peaceful hulbandman dragged from his native farm; the fond husband form from the embraces of his beloved wife; the mother, from her babes; the tender child, from the arms of its parent; and all the tender, endearing ties of natural and focial affection rended by the hand of avaricious violence, my heart funk within me. I execrated myself, for even the involuntary part I bore in this execrable traffic : I thought of my native land and blushed. When the captain kindly inquired of me how many flaves I thought my privilege in the thip entitled me to transport, for my adventure, I rejected my privilege, with horrour; and declared I would fooner fuffer fervitude than purchase a flave. This observation was received in the great cabin with repeated burds of laughter, and excited many a Sept. ftroke

stroke of coarse ridicule. Captain Russell observed, that he would not insist upon my using my privilege, if I had so, much of the yankee about me. Here is my clerk, Ned Randolph, will jump at the chance; though the rogue has been rather unlucky in the trade. Out of five and twenty negroes he purchased, he never carried but one alive to port; and that poor devil was broken winded, and he was obliged to sell him for half price in Antigua.

Punctual to the day of the delivery, the contractors appeared, and brought with them about one hundred and fifty negroes, men, women, and children. The men were fastened together, in pairs, by a bar of iron, with a collar to receive the neck at each extremity; a long pole passing over their shoulder, and between each two, bound by a staple and ring, through which the pole was thrust, and thus twenty, and sometimes thirty, were con-

necled

nected together; while their conductors incessantly applied the scourge to those who loitered, or fought to thrangle themfelves, by lifting their feet from the ground in defpair, which fometimes had been fuerefsfully attempted. The women and children were bound with cords a and driven forward by the whip with When they arrived at the faltory, the men were unloofed from the poles; but fill chained in pairs, and sumed into ffrong cells, built for the purpose. The dumb forrow of forme, the frenzy of others, the fobbings and tears of the children, and fbricks of the women, when they were presented to our captain, so affected me that I was haltening from this fcene of barbarity, on board the ship; when I was called by the mate, and discovered, to my furprize and horrour, that, by my station in the thip, I had a principal and active part of this inhuman transaction, imposed unon me. As surgeon, it was my duty to inspect bolles

inspect the bodies of the slaves, to see, as the captain expressed himself, that our owners were not shammed off with unsound sless. In this inspection, I was assisted by Randolph the clerk, and two stout sailors. It was transacted with all that unseeling insolence, which wanton barbarity can instict upon defenceless wretchedness. The man, the affrighted child, the modest matron, and the timid virgin were alike exposed to this severe scrutiny, to humanity and common decency equally insulting.

I cannot reflect on this transaction yet without shuddering. I have deplored my conduct with tears of anguish; and, I pray a merciful God, the common parent of the great family of the universe, who hath made of one flesh and one blood all nations of the earth, that the miseries, the insults, and cruel woundings, I afterwards received, when a slave

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myself, may expiate for the inhumanity, I was necessitated to exercise, towards thefe MY BRETHREN OF THE HUMAN RACE: WHEN SHIP IN THE STREET was affaired by the alogonic and safath along Total Control of the second control of the Search of the state of the day beds -un della oran ette ette as nam dellaer delencatels were bedacht. Die man the Tiffing set Alide Cangilla Tell Series arise required bibling but but and and at a samuel and all the to be noted . filampa angulai diponggot i ba kulasis TO SERVICE ness arms (embers at the little service to the John Sept. Her grant himself the server on to the file this weeks think the that halve we share a down this early with a county with a county of the land Contracte when been neglected as a pleasing section by the production to be a section to Assured have significating the property

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CHAP.

CHAP. XXXI.

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Bood and which form wanted received

Can thus

The image of God in man created, once
So goodly and erect, though faulty fince,
To fuch unlightly fuffering be debated
Under inhuman pains?

ing my boll which was a Milton.

ARGUMENT.

Treatment of the Slaves, on board the Ship.

OF one hundred and fifty Africans we rejected seventeen, as not merchantable. While I was doubting which to lament most, those, who were about being precipitated into all the miseries of an American slavery, or those, whom we had rejected, as too wretched for slaves; Captain Russell was congratulating the slave contractors, upon the immense good luck they had, in not suffering more by this lot of human creatures. I under-stood

stood that, what from wounds received by some of these miserable creatures, at their capture, or in their violent struggles for liberty, or attempts at suicide; with the satigue of a long journey, partly over the burning sands of a sultry climate, it was usual to estimate the loss, in the passage to the sea shore, at twenty five per cent.

No sooner was the purchase completed, than these wretched Africans were transported in herds aboard the ship, and immediately precipitated between decks, where a strong chain, attached to a staple in the lower deck, was rivetted to the bar, before described; and then the men were chained in pairs, and also hand custed, and two sailors with cutlasses guarded every twenty: while the women and children were tied together in pairs with ropes, and obliged to supply the men with provisions, and the slush bucket; or, if the young women were released, it was only to gratify the brutal lust of the sail-

ors: for though I cannot fay I ever was witness to an actual rape, yet the frequent fhricks of these forlorn females in the births of the seamen, left me little charity to doubt of the repeated commission of that degrading crime. The eve after we had received the flaves on board, all hands were piped on deck, and ordered to affift in manufacturing and knotting cat o'nine tails, the application of which, I was informed, was always necessary to bring the flaves to their appetite. The night after they came on board was spent by these wretched people, in fobbings, groans, tears, and the most heart rending bursts of forrow and despair. The next morning all was fill. Surprised by this unexpected filence, I almost hoped that providence, in pity to these her miserable children, had permitted some kindly suffocation to put a period to their anguish. It was neither novel nor unexpected to the ship's crew. It is only the dumb fit come on, cried

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every

every one. We will care them. After breakfast, the whole ship's crew went between decks, and carried with them the provisions for the flaves, which they one and all refused to eat. A more affecting group of milery was never feen. Thefe. injured Africans, prefering death to flavery, or perhaps buoyed above the fear of diffolution, by their religion, which taught them to look with an eye of faith to a country beyond the grave; where they should again meet those friends and relatives, from whose endearments they had been torn; and where no fiend should torment, or christian thirst for gold, had, wanting other means, resolved to starve themselves, and every eye lowered the fixed refolve of this deadly intent. In vain were the men beaten. They refused to take one mouthful; and, I believe, would have died under the operation, if the ingenious cruelty of the clerk, Randolph, had not fuggefted the plan

plan of whipping the women and children in fight of the men; affuring the men they should be tormented until all had eaten. What the torments, exercifed on the bodies of these brave Africans, failed to produce, the feelings of nature effected. The Negro, who could undauntedly expire under the anguish of the lash, could not view the agonies of his wife, child, or his mother; and, though repeatedly encouraged by these female fufferers, unmoved by their torments, to persevere unto death; yet, though the man dared to die, the father relented, and in a few hours they all eat their provisions, mingled with their tears.

Our flave dealers being unable to fulfil their contract, unless we tarried three weeks longer, our captain concluded to remove to some other market. We accordingly weighed anchor, and steered for Benin, and anchored in the river Formosa, where we took in one hundred and fifteen

more

more flaves. The fame process in the purchase was pursued here; and, though I frequently affured the captain, as a physician, that it was impracticable to flow fifty more persons between decks, without endangering health and life, the whole hundred and fifteen were thrust, with the reft. between decks. The stagnant confined air of this infernal hole, rendered more deleterious by the stench of the fæces, and violent perspiration of such a crowd, occasioned putrid diseases; and, even while in the mouth of the Formola, it was usual to throw one or two Negro corples over every day. It was in vain I remonstrated to the captain. In vain I enforced the necessity of more commodious births, and a more free influx of air for the flaves. In vain I represented, that these miserable people had been used to the vegetable diet, and pure air of a country life. That at home they were remarkable for cleanliness of person, the very rites

of their religion confisting, almost entirely, in frequent ablutions. The captain
was, by this time, prejudiced against me.
He observed that he did not doubt my
skill, and would be bound by my advice,
as to the health of those on board his ship,
when he found I was actuated by the interest of the owners; but, he feared, that
I was now moved by some yankee nonsense about bumanity.

Randolph, the clerk, blamed me in plain terms. He said he had made seven African voyages, and with as good surgeons as I was; and that it was their common practice, when an insectious disorder prevailed, among the slaves, to make critical search for all those, who had the slightest symptoms of it, or whose habits of body inclined them to it; to tie them up and cast them over the ship side together, and thus, at one dash, to purify the ship. What signifies, added be, the lives of the black devils; they love to die. You

Andow.

cannot please them better, than by chucking them into the water.

. When we flood out to fea, the rolling of the veffel brought on the fea fickness, which encreased the filth; the weather being rough, we were obliged to close some of the ports, which ventilated the space between decks; and death raged dreadfully among the flaves. Above two thirds were diseased. It was affecting to observe the ghaftly smile on the countenance of the dying African, as if rejoice ing to escape the cruelty of his oppressors. I noticed one man, who gathered all his frength, and, in one last effort, spoke with great emphasis, and expired. I understood, by the linguist, that, with his dying breath, he invited his wife, and a boy and girl to follow him quickly, and flaken their thirst with him at the cool streams of the fountain of their Great Father, beyoud the reach of the wild white beafts. The captain was now alarmed for the fuccels (自然信息)

fuccess of his voyage; and, upon my urging the necessity of landing the slaves, he ordered the ship about, and we anchored near an uninhabited part of the gold coast. I conjecture not far from Cape St. Paul.

Tents were erected on the shore, and the fick landed. Under my direction, they recovered furprifingly. It was affecting to see the effect gentle usage had upon these hitherto sullen, obstinate people. As I had the fole direction of the hospital, they looked on me as the source of this sudden transition from the filth and rigour of the ship, to the cleanliness and kindness of the shore. Their gratitude was excessive. When they recovered so far as to walk out, happy was he, who could, by picking a few berries, gathering the wild fruits of the country, or doing any menial fervices, manifest his affection Our linguist has told me, he has often heard them, behind the bushes. LAMI

bushes, praying to their God for my profperity, and asking him with carnestness. why he put my good black foul into a white body. In twelve days all the convalefcents were returned to the thip, except five, who staid with me on shore, and were to be taken on board the next day.

the fick landed. Under my direction, they recovered furprished the wall atfed against to be can be for and and unon thech hitherto fallen, obtinate propla. At 1 had the ble dirthian of the Eglpital, they looked, on me si the feurce of this fudden transition from the hith and ing Obell who alter total of the Manuagia Acadinery World & Thorn and In Davide A was excellive. A Which they recovered 16 ody of con good goo Man or es is could, by preling a few benief, gathering the who becomes of the or the of any mental fervices, take held mis affection Strine. Ou lineall list talk mag he has often been them, belliot the bulled,

CHAP.

CHAP. XXXII.

Chains are the portion of revolted man; Stripes and a dungeon.

COWPER.

ARGUMENT.

The Author taken Captive by the Algerines.

NEAR the close of the fourteenth of November, one thousand seven hundred and eighty eight, as the fun was finking behind the mountains of Fundia, I fat at the door of my tent, and perceived our ship, which lay at one mile's distance, getting under way, apparently in great hafte. The jolly boat, about ten minutes before, had made towards the shore; but was recalled by a musket shot from the thip. Alarmed by this unexpected manœuvre, I ran to the top of a small hill, back of the hospital, and plainly discovered a square rigged vessel in the offing, endeavouring

but a land breeze springing up from the north east, which did not extend to the strange vessel, and our ship putting out all her light sails, being well provided with king sail, scudding sails, water sails, and driver, I could perceive she out sailed her. It was soon so dark that I lost sight of both, and I passed a night of extreme anxiety, which was increased by, what I conjectured to be, the slashes of guns in the south west; though at too great distance for me to hear the reports.

The next morning no vessels were to be seen on the coast, and the ensuing day was spent in a state of dreadful suspense. Although I had provisions enough with me for some weeks, and was sheltered by our tents, yet to be separated from my friends and country, perhaps forever, and to fall into the hands of the barbarous people, which infested this coast, was truly alarming. The five Africans, who

were

were with me, could not conceal their joy, at the departure of the ship. By figns they manifested their affection towards me; and, when I fignified to them that the veffel was gone not to return, they clapped their hands, and pointing inland, fignified a defire to convey me to their native country, where they were fure I should be happy. By their confultation, I could see that they were totally ignorant of the way. On the third day towards evening, to my great joy, I faw a fail approaching the shore, at the prospect of which my African affociates manifested every sign of horrour. I immediately concluded that no great blame would arise, from my not detaining five men, in the absence of the ship; and I intimated to them that they might conceal themselves in the brush and escape. Four quitted me; but one, who made me comprehend, that he had a beloved fon among the flaves, refused to go, prefering

the company of his child, and flavery itfelf, to freedom and the land of his nativity. I retired to reft, pleafed with the imagination of foon rejoining my friends, and proceeding to my native country. On the morning of the fourth day, as I was fleeping in my tent with the affectionate negro at my feet, I was suddenly awakened, by the blowing of conch shells, and the found of uncouth voices. I arose to dress myself, when the tent was overfet, and I received a blow from the back of a fabre, which levelled me to the earth; and was immediately feized and bound by feveral men of fallow and fierce demeanour, in strange habits, who spake a language I could not comprehend. With the negro, tents, baggage, and provisions, I was carried to the boat, which, being loaded, was immediately pushed off from the shore, and rowed towards a vessel, which I now, for the first time, noticed, and had no doubt but it was

the

the same, which was in pursuit of the Sympathy. She was rigged differently from any I had ever feen, having two masts, a large square main fail, another of equal fize, seized by the middle of a main yard to her fore mast, and, what the sailors call, a shoulder of mutton sail abast; which, with top fails and two banks of oars, impelled her through the water with amazing velocity: though, from the clumfiness of her rigging, an American feaman would never have pronounced her a good sea boat. On her main mast head was a broad black pennant, with a half moon, or rather crescent, and a drawn labre, in white and red, emblazoned in the middle. The fides of the veffel were manned as we approached, and a tackle being let down, the hook was attached to the cord, which bound me, and I was hoisted on board in the twinkling of an eye. Then, being unbound, I was carried upon the quarter deck, where a man, who

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appeared

appeared to be the captain, glittering in filks, pearl, and gold, fet crofs legged upon a velvet cushing to receive me. He was nearly encircled by a band of men, with monstrous tufts of hair on their upper lips, dreffed in habits of the same mode with their leader's, but of coarfer contexture, with drawn feimitars in their hands, and by his fide a man of lighter complexion, who, by the captain's command, inquired of me, in good English, if I was an Englishman. I replied I was an American, a citizen of the United States. This was no fooner interpreted to the captain than, at a disdainful nod of his head, I was again feized, hand cuffed, and thrust into a dirty hole in the fore castle, where I lay twenty four hours, without straw to sleep on, or any thing to eat or drink. The treatment we gave the unhappy Africans, on board the Sympathy, now came full into my mind; and, what was the more mortifying, I difcovered

covered that the negro who was, captured with me, was at liberty, and fared as well as the failors on board the veffel. I had not however been confined more than one half hour, when the interpreter came to examine me privately respecting the destination of the ship, to which he fulpected I belonged; was anxious to know if the had her full cargo of flaves; what was her force; whether the had English papers on board; and if the did not intend to stop at some other African port. From him I learned that I was captured by an Algerine Rover, Hamed Hali Saad captain; and should be carried into flavery at Algiers. After I had lain twenty four hours in this loathsome place; covered with vermin, parched with thirst, and fainting with hunger, I was startled at a light, let through the hatchway, which opened foftly, and a hand prefented me a cloth, dripping with cold water, in which a fmall quantity of boiled rice was wrapped.

wrapped. The door closed again foltly. and I was left to enjoy my good fortune in the dark. If Abraham had indeed fent Lazarus to the rich man, in torment, it appears to me, he could not have received a greater pleasure, from the cool water on his tongue, than I experienced, in fucking the moisture from this cloth. The next day, the same kindly hand appeared again, with the same refreshment. I begged to see my benefactor. The door opened further, and I saw a countenance in tears. It was the face of the grateful African, who was taken with me. 1 was oppressed with gratitude. Is this, exclaimed I, one of those men, whom we are taught to vilify as beneath the human species, who brings me sustenance, perbaps at the risk of his life, who shares his morfel with one of those barbarous men. who had recently torn him from all he held dear, and whose base companions are now transporting his darling fon to

a grievous flavery? Grant me, I ejaculated, once more to take the freedom of my native country, and every moment of my life shall be dedicated to preaching against this detestable commerce. I will fly to our fellow citizens in the fouthern states; I will, on my knees, conjure them, in the name of humanity, to abolish a trafic, which causes it to bleed in every pore. If they are deaf to the pleadings of nature, I will conjure them, for the fake of confiftency, to cease to deprive their fellow creatures of freedom, which their writers, their orators, representatives, fenators, and even their constitutions of government, have declared to be the unalienable birth right of man. My fable friend had no occasion to visit me a third time; for I was taken from my confinement, and, after being ftripped of the few clothes, and the little property I chanced to have about me, a log was fastened to my leg by a chain, and I was permitted

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to walk the fore castle of the vessel, with the African and several Spanish and Portuguese prisoners. The treatment of the flaves, who plied the oars, the management of the vessel, the order which was observed among this ferocious race, and some notices of our voyage, might afford observations, which would be highly gratifying to my readers, if the limits of this work would permit. I will just obferve however that the regularity and frequency of their devotion was aftonishing to me, who had been taught to confider this people as the most blasphemous infidels. In ten days after I was captured, the Rover passed up the straits of Gibralter, and I heard the garrison evening gun fired from that formidable rock; and the next morning hove in fight of the city of Algiers.

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